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## Reagan Is Prepared To Accept Use of Force on Terrorists

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A wide-ranging discussion is under way in the Reagan administration on the risks, benefits and timing of reprisals against international terrorism. Informed officials said Thursday that the president now believed military force should be a component of the response.

In a related matter, the administration is backing away from its campaign to close the Beirut International Airport and shifting its efforts to negotiating improvements in airport security with the Lebanese government. (Page 2)

Informed officials who described the talks within the administration said that many options were being considered, including the bombing of terrorist training sites. Military officials were said to have pinpointed prospective targets.

"There can be no effective long-term strategy that doesn't include a willingness to use force," a senior administration official said. "The key requirement for that strategy, however, is that the use of force be in keeping with American values and that it be effective in achieving what you want to do."

(Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, confirmed that the administration was considering reprisals and that the president "now believes military force should be a component of that response." United Press International reported Friday from Washington.)

The current discussion is reminiscent of the debate late in 1983 after the suicide bombing of a Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. servicemen. The bombing and the subsequent withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon triggered an inconclusive struggle in the administration in which George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security affairs adviser, argued for reprisals, while Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff stressed the risks involved in retaliation.

An official said Thursday that, while the lines of debate remained basically the same, there was now a crucial difference. "Now everyone recognizes we're going to have to hit back at the terrorists," the official said. "The questions are how do it at just the right time, with the greatest effectiveness and in a way that has the fullest possible support of world opinion."

A senior administration official acknowledged that a U.S. strike could encourage reprisals against U.S. military bases, as some high-ranking military officials contend. But the official said the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 and the killing of a Navy diver aboard the plane demonstrated that Americans were already at risk.

"The possibility of further acts of terrorism exists independently of any action the United States might take," the official said, "but putting terrorists on notice that they face risks will diminish the number of incidents against our citizens over time."

The previous debate on terrorism led to a decision in late 1984, a year after the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon, to approve a covert operation directing the Central Intelligence Agency to train and support counterterrorist units. Four months later, foreign members of one of the units, acting without CIA knowledge or authorization, launched a car bombing in Beirut that killed 60 persons but missed the radical Muslim leader who was the apparent target.

President Reagan said the CIA subsequently canceled the program of support for the counterterrorists.

In a speech Monday, Mr. Reagan linked Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua as members of an international terrorist confederation with ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other terrorist groups. An official said that Mr. Reagan was trying "to develop a base of public support for action" and that he would continue to make terrorism a major theme because it "will be on our agenda publicly for a long time."

Backing up that speech, a new State Department report has been developed charging that Nicaragua has developed strategic ties with Iran, Libya and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, officials said.

Officials said that what was emerging from the discussion was a criterion for anti-terrorist action that would require that any U.S. strike be "surgical" and clearly tied to a terrorist act. Ideally, officials would like to take military action just before a strike against a U.S. target or just after such an attack.

They also said that the U.S. activity would require an after-the-fact justification that could be supported by aerial photographs.

**Task Force Leader Chosen**

Retired Admiral James L. Holloway, former chief of naval operations and a veteran of three wars, has been named to head a task force charged with examining how the United States can combat terrorism, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Plans to set up the panel were announced by President Reagan during the TWA hijacking last month.

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a \$12.6-billion foreign aid bill that appears to reflect a growing determination on Capitol Hill to confront Communist and other leftist governments around the world.

The legislation authorizes new aid for guerrillas battling the Marxist governments in Cambodia and Afghanistan, and it lifts a nine-year ban on help to insurgent forces in Angola.

Last month, the House reversed earlier votes and supported renewed aid to forces seeking to topple the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota, summed up the mood: "Members of Congress don't want to look weak right now."

Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, added: "It's sort of an angry mood around here. Who can we stick it to next?"

The bill was approved in a voice vote as lawmakers sought to avoid a recorded vote that could prove politically troublesome in the future.

The Senate has approved a \$12.6-billion foreign aid bill and a conference will be needed to reconcile the two versions.

The action Thursday means that Congress is now likely to approve its first foreign aid bill since 1981. In recent years, such legislation was swamped by a number of highly emotional issues and Congress found it easier to finance foreign aid programs through catchall spending bills that avoided controversy.

However, the Reagan administration opposed the bill offered Thursday, raising the possibility that the president might veto whatever compromise emerged from a conference.

The White House said the measure placed too much emphasis on economic assistance and not enough on military aid. In addition, the administration is upset by a provision that would bar Jordan from receiving advanced weapons unless the president certified that the Jordanian government was ready to recognize Israel and enter into peace talks with it.

The bill adopted Thursday outlines \$12.6 billion in foreign aid programs for the fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Appropriations in a later bill would be needed to finance those programs.

Many conservatives swung behind Thursday's bill after several amendments that moved the legislation toward the right.

Mr. Weber, a leading conservative in the House, said, "It's a change in policy in the right direction. We're really enunciating a Reagan doctrine in the Congress—that we will support resistance movements around the world."

He added that, with President Ronald Reagan in the White House, Republicans had a greater responsibility to support foreign



**Fires Rage On in California**  
A firefighter is doused in Los Gatos, California, near San Jose, to clean off soot accumulated while fighting a 14,000-acre brushfire. Twenty houses have been destroyed and dozens of people evacuated. Fires burned elsewhere in the state, with more than 300,000 acres destroyed this week.

## U.S. Senators Approve South African Sanctions

'Angry' House Widens Aid to Anti-Marxists

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a \$12.6-billion foreign aid bill that appears to reflect a growing determination on Capitol Hill to confront Communist and other leftist governments around the world.

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Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who helped engineer Senate passage of a sanctions bill.

**Economic Moves Aim At Apartheid**

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved legislation imposing economic sanctions on the government of South Africa. The vote was 80-12.

The action Thursday evening means that it is likely that Congress, for the first time, will approve sanctions aimed at forcing the South African government to end apartheid.

Such a move would be a major rebuff for the Reagan administration, which has followed a policy that it calls constructive engagement. The policy intends to seek change in South Africa's racial policies by diplomatic persuasion, not by confrontation.

The Senate bill would ban new bank loans to the government; the sale of computers to agencies, such as the police, that enforce apartheid; and the sale of goods used in nuclear production.

The bill also requires American companies with 25 or more employees to follow the Sullivan principles, a set of guidelines named for the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan of Philadelphia, that would require them to offer blacks the same treatment as whites in housing and employment.

The House has already approved a package of tougher sanctions, including bans on new investment by American companies in South Africa, on U.S. loans to the South African government, on the importation of South African gold coins, on the sale of computers to the South African government and on the sale of goods used in nuclear production.

The administration strongly opposes the bill.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



One of the Beirut hijackers met reporters on June 30.

## 3 Suspects Named In TWA Hijacking

BEIRUT — The state radio said Friday that the government had ordered three men prosecuted in the hijacking of TWA Flight 847.

It named the suspects as Ali Atwa, Ali Yunes and Ahmed Kharbeia but it said it had no further information about them or about an unspecified number of accomplices. The radio said nothing about the three being in custody and did not say whether warrants for them had been issued in the June 14 hijacking.

In its 11 A.M. news broadcast, the radio said that the names of the three men had been "referred to the competent judicial authorities" in the Mount Lebanon part of Beirut, which includes the international airport. The news item was dropped without explanation from further broadcasts. Government sources, who insisted on anonymity, said this was done because of instructions "from above."

## Reagan to Have 2d Operation For 'Precancerous' Growth

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will undergo surgery Saturday for a large, potentially cancerous polyp in his colon, a White House spokesman announced Friday.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the fleshy intestinal growth was believed to be "precancerous" but was still being studied by doctors. It was discovered during an examination of Mr. Reagan's colon Friday at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

A smaller, benign polyp that doctors had planned to remove during the procedure was taken out without incident, Mr. Speakes said, but the new growth requires more extensive surgery.

If the operation goes as expected, the president will remain in the hospital for a week to 10 days, the spokesman said.

Doctors at the naval hospital, where Mr. Reagan, 74, had gone for what was described as a routine removal of a benign "pseudopolyp" from his colon, found a large polyp.

They said it could not be removed by instruments they were using to probe his intestines and recommended surgery either immediately or in several weeks.

Mr. Reagan, in consultation with his wife, Nancy, chose to undergo the three-hour operation on Saturday, Mr. Speakes said.

He said doctors found "a larger villous adenomatous-appearing polyp in the cecum," the upper portion of the intestine.

"An adenoma is a glandular polyp described as precancerous," Mr. Speakes said.

Asked if there would be a temporary transfer of power to Vice President George Bush, Mr. Speakes would say only that, "We are prepared for any contingency."

The cabinet and congressional leaders have been informed of the president's condition, the spokesman said.

(AP, UPI)

## U.S., EC Make Peace in 'Pasta War,' Abandon Plans for Trade Sanctions

BRUSSELS — The European Community and the United States have reached a compromise in their trade dispute over pasta only hours before the end of a one-week truce. A European Commission official said Friday.

She declined to give details of the accord, reached "somewhere on the North American continent," between External Relations Commissioner Willy De Clercq and the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter.

The agreement means that Washington will not impose penalty duties on imports of European pasta that would have increased prices for U.S. consumers by up to 40 percent, she said.

In exchange, the EC will not retaliate with higher tariffs on lemons and nuts from the United States. The planned retaliation provided for increasing import duties from 8 percent to 20 percent for U.S. lemons and to 30 percent for walnuts.

The penalties were originally scheduled to come into force at midnight on July 5, but both sides agreed on a one-week truce for further negotiations to take place.

The key element of the accord, which will be ratified by EC agriculture ministers on Monday, included a cut in the export subsidies that the group gave to its pasta traders to offset the difference in high European prices and lower prices in the United States, the official said.

Diplomats said the export subsidy would drop to 8 European Currency Units (\$6) per 100 kilograms of pasta from the previous 14 ECUs.

In exchange, Washington will withdraw a complaint challenging the EC subsidy that was lodged last year at GATT, the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which monitors world trade. The two sides will also look for solutions to a dispute over special concessions favoring the entry of citrus fruit that the EC grants countries in the Mediterranean region under preferential trade and aid agreements, the official said.

The U.S. administration planned the pasta tariff penalties because it objected to these special arrangements which, it said, were illegal and harmed U.S. citrus growers.

Officials said that the EC move to cut export subsidies, a cornerstone of the group's controversial agricultural policy, was the first such concession to be made in trade talks with disgruntled partners and could set a precedent.

They said they feared that other trading partners could now ask for similar cuts in export subsidies, exposing EC agricultural policy to continuous attacks.

The EC has often argued that its export subsidies are in line with international regulations on agricultural trade and are, therefore, not negotiable.

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## Panel's Report Card: Japan Schools Need Reform

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Nearly a year ago, Japan's prime minister appointed a commission to reassess a national school system that he had described repeatedly as outmoded, uncreative, rigid and inhibiting.

Now the 25-member panel has reported back, with a conclusion that the system is every bit as bad as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said it was. In fact, the Ad Hoc Advisory Council on Education seemed to suggest, it may well be worse.

"Despite its merit," the panel said, "the main thrust of this country's education has been to have students memorize information and facts. The development of the ability to think and judge on one's own and the development of creativity has been hampered. Too many stereotyped persons without marked individuality have been produced. Some people lack identity as Japanese."

The report surprised almost no one when it was issued recently. For one thing, most people expected a reaffirmation of Mr. Nakasone's basic position since he had selected the panel members. For another, the study's complaints formed a long list that has been echoed daily by millions of Japanese for several years.

Nevertheless, the report means that a government body had put a stamp of official rejection on Japan's educational system, signaling that the formal process of change had begun. It is likely to take years to complete, assuming, skeptics



Students and teachers exchanging bows after an 11th-grade math class in Hiroshima.

Even before the report came out in late June, the Japan Teachers Union and its mainstays, the Socialist and Communist parties, opposed the education council as being little more than a political "hatchet man" for the prime minister.

The teachers accused the panel of trying to put the blame on them. The Socialists and Communists, and also others who do not fall on the political left, reacted strongly to the council's references to "moral education" and to the need for student "understanding of Japanese culture and traditions." Although seemingly vague, such phrases are regarded in some quarters as code words for returning Japan to its aggressive prewar nationalism.

Even within the panel, a few members expressed disappointment, criticizing the report anonymously in the press. "It is drawn up to make ends meet after being pushed by a political schedule," one person was quoted as having said.

Michio Okamoto, the council's chairman, rejected suggestions of a political agenda. "There is a deep-rooted demand for change," he said in an interview. "For too long the educational system has been attacked for inhibiting creativity."

According to the panel, Japan needs schools that emphasize student individuality, that foster diversity and that provide for a more flexible curriculum than the one now enforced with steel-like firmness by the Ministry of Education.

For the most part, specific reforms were avoided, a point noted approvingly by the report's critics. The few suggested changes included proposals that would enable vocational school graduates to enter colleges and that would eliminate one level of test-taking by merging the present system of a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



## Belgian Calls For Minister To Resign in Soccer Riot

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb was disowned Friday by a key coalition partner in a parliamentary debate on the May 29 European Cup final soccer riot in which 38 fans died.

The minister, under mounting pressure to resign over security failures at the Heysel Stadium, criticized British society, which he said condoned hooliganism and was responsible for "this calamity for the victims and our country."

But the floor leader of the French-speaking Liberals, Robert Henrion, said he would vote to adopt a committee of inquiry report critical of Mr. Nothomb and urged the minister "to do the honorable thing."

He was particularly critical of Mr. Nothomb's personal aides, who he said had colluded in a cover-up with gendarmes chiefs a week after the rioting to lie to parliament as to exactly when an emergency command was set up.

Mr. Henrion was applauded by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who has so far not made any attempt to defend Mr. Nothomb, a Social Christian and one of four deputy prime ministers in the ruling four-party coalition.

Mr. Martens's office said that there were no plans at present for him to speak in the parliamentary debate, which was likely to last most of Saturday.

The atmosphere in parliament was tense. Political sources said Mr. Nothomb was apparently still hoping that the threat of a government crisis caused by the withdrawal of the Social Christian Party



Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb

from the cabinet would ensure his survival.

The prime minister and Mr. Nothomb are respectively from the Flemish and French wings of the Social Christian Party. The coalition also includes the Liberal Party and the Freedom and Progress Party.

Earlier, Mr. Nothomb launched a stinging attack on British society, saying "Today I will speak out severely about the collective responsibility of English society, which tolerates this violence, which accepts it, which tries to channel it without wanting to eliminate it," he said.

He added, "A certain number of clubs accept this violence as a part of the sporting spectacle, and even of their club's trademark."

A report by a parliamentary inquiry said that British fans caused the deaths when they charged into the stadium to support their team.

But it also said that serious errors by the Belgian and European soccer authorities and the paramilitary gendarmes contributed to the tragedy, and concluded that Mr. Nothomb must be considered responsible for shortcomings in security.

## U.S. Plays Down Beirut Airport Boycott

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is backing away from its campaign to close the Beirut International Airport and shifting its efforts to negotiating improvements in airport security with the Lebanese government.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday that the administration had discussed specific security steps with the Lebanese government, including a ban on all militias at the airport, a ban on all weapons and an "effective" security force to maintain control there.

"We're indicating to them what we want, and they're claiming they're taking some steps," Mr. Speakes said.

The administration had previously focused on ways to close the airport, mainly through an international boycott. But Mr. Speakes made no mention of this effort Thursday and indicated that adequate security measures would satisfy the United States.

The Beirut press reported Thursday that among the steps the United States had suggested was the stationing of several hundred United Nations troops at the airport. But the Lebanese ambassador in Washington, Abdullah Bounhabib,

said his government had not decided to ask the world body for such help.

Mr. Bounhabib also said that U.S. officials had initially told him that the U.S. sanctions on the airport and on Lebanon's Middle East Airlines were temporary and would be lifted once security measures were improved.

This seemed to suggest that the administration had never intended to push its allies hard to join in the boycott of the airport but was using it to pressure Lebanon.

Mr. Speakes added that the United States welcomed the plan announced Tuesday by Lebanese leaders to improve security but said that "they have not done enough yet."

The plan, worked out under Syrian guidance in Damascus, calls for dismantling the militia forces, setting up a security coordinating committee of their leaders with Syrian observers and establishing a 5,000- to 10,000-man Moslem-Christian army unit to assure security in West Beirut and at the airport.

The administration's public shift from its announced objective came as Vice President George Bush indicated that there was "a division" among the United States' European allies over whether to follow the American lead in boycotting the Beirut airport and canceling land-

ing rights for Middle East Airlines.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Bush said that he would prefer to see the various Lebanese militias acting together to safeguard the airport "and thus not have us have to go forward on our own." He added that the United States was ready to work with its European allies, "although there's a division still there as to how far they want to go to take action."

A senior administration official said the United States was getting far more private support than public support from its European allies. "The reason that the Lebanese are being responsive is that we are getting this private support," he said.

The periodic shutdown of the Beirut airport, where 30 foreign airlines once operated regularly and which provides a livelihood for an estimated 20,000 Lebanese families, has jarred the country economically and politically. It also has taken a psychological toll on individual Lebanese.

"When the airport is closed, I feel I am suffocating, even if I don't want to travel anywhere," Lamia Suleiman, a secretary, told The Washington Post in Beirut.

**Security Committee Meets**  
A Syrian-backed security com-

mittee to end anarchy in West Beirut held its first working meeting Friday, but explosions killed two persons, including a Syrian, and wounded eight, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Lebanese government sources said two ranking Syrian Army officers would later join the security committee. Official reports from Damascus said the two officers were heading for Beirut to supervise the carrying out of a plan to end a decade of fighting. The plan was agreed to by Moslem leaders in the Syrian capital on Monday.

In its first working session the committee agreed to divide West Beirut, which is mainly Moslem, into five security zones under the direct supervision of five Syrian observers. Lebanese field officers and representatives of the main Moslem militias.

The meeting agreed to order all militia forces apart from the headquarters to close and all armed men to withdraw from the streets starting Saturday, said a source at the session.

Under the Syrian-backed peace plan, the Beirut airport will be one of the main security zones and will be under the control of a 500-man strike force of Lebanese police, soldiers and Syrian observers to be set up Saturday, the source said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Engines Shut; Shuttle Launch Aborted

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The engines on the space shuttle Challenger ignited, then shut down three seconds before its scheduled liftoff Friday. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration launch control said the ship and crew were safe.

"We don't know what the anomaly was," Jim Ball, of the launch control staff, said. The seven-day mission was carrying \$72 million worth of scientific instruments, including a West German-built system to point sensitive equipment in astronomical experiments with accuracy never achieved before.

It was not known immediately whether all three of the shuttle's engines, which are fired 120 milliseconds apart, had ignited. The ship's two big solid rocket boosters did not ignite. It was the second time in 19 launches that a shuttle liftoff had been stopped after the engines were ignited. The first time was on June 26, 1984, when the maiden launch of the shuttle Discovery was aborted four seconds before liftoff.

### Vienna Urges Bonn to Lift Wine Ban

VIENNA (Reuters) — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria has appealed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to lift a boycott of Austrian wines, a spokesman said Friday.

Bonn said Thursday it had impounded thousands of bottles in a hunt for wine mixed with an anti-freeze chemical for taste and strength. The spokesman said the Austrian leader assured Mr. Kohl by telephone and letter that all exported wine had undergone special checks since April, when it was learned that some had been mixed with diethylene glycol, which can cause paralysis.

In the Netherlands, the government advised anyone who drank at least half a bottle of Austrian wine this week to consult a doctor.

### Dutch Give Ultimatum to South Africa

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Netherlands will withdraw its ambassador in Pretoria if it does not get satisfaction from South Africa over the recapture of a Dutch detainee from its embassy, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Friday.

The Netherlands has demanded an apology and disciplinary action against the three South African policemen involved as well as assurances that such incidents will not recur. Mr. van den Broek has also insisted that the detainee, Klaas de Jonge, 47, be returned to the Dutch Embassy, according to the Foreign Ministry.

After South Africa's ambassador to The Hague, David Louw, handed a note to the Foreign Ministry responding to the demands, Mr. van den Broek said in a television interview: "So far, we have received only unsatisfactory answers to the questions we asked. If the answers remain the same, I shall be forced to take diplomatic measures in the form of recalling the ambassador."

### Suspects Held in Kuwaiti Bombings

KUWAIT (AP) — Several suspects have been arrested in the bombing of two seaside cafes in which at least eight persons died and 89 were injured, Kuwait officials said Friday. Earlier reports had put the death toll at 11; the Kuwait News Agency said the confusion resulted from the condition of the mutilated bodies.

In a call to the Paris headquarters of the French news agency Agence France-Presse, a caller claiming to represent the Organization of Arab Revolutionary Brigades said that the organization carried out Thursday's bombings.

A Kuwaiti official said that the two time bombs, each 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of TNT, were left under chairs on grass near the cafes. Other officials said an unspecified number of Shiite Moslem suspects had been rounded up. There are about 200,000 Shiites in Kuwait, including about 140,000 workers from Iran, Iraq and Lebanon.

### Iraqi Missile Hits Turkish Tanker

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi planes fired an Exocet missile into the Turkish supertanker M. Ceyhan on Friday, setting it ablaze in the Gulf near Iraq's Kharg Island oil terminal, marine salvage experts reported. Bahrain-based marine salvage sources said the 226,145-ton Turkish ship was abandoned by its crew "after the missile blast ignited a huge fire in the stern section." The sources said the M. Ceyhan was raided at dawn about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Kharg very near the spot where another Turkish supertanker, the M. Vatan, was raided on Tuesday.

Both tankers belong to the Turkish shipping company Cerrahogullari T.A.S. of Istanbul and were on lease to Iran to shuttle crude oil from Kharg to the makeshift Sirri Island terminal, out of range of Iraqi planes. The Iraqi military command said the planes inflicted an "accurate and effective hit" and returned safely to base.

### For the Record

Spanish air traffic controllers have called off plans to stage work slowdowns during busy summer weekends; their association president said in Madrid on Friday.

Venetian officials signed an agreement Friday with a consortium of major Italian companies for the first phase of a project costing 234 billion lire (about \$123 million) to protect Venice from flooding.

Bernard Tapie, a French businessman who heads more than 40 companies, has been charged with currency control violations, Paris court officials said. He was accused of illegally transferring 1.5 million French francs (\$170,000) to Switzerland from 1978 to 1980.

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, 85, who directed the U.S. Navy's program for nuclear vessels, suffered a stroke July 4 but is in stable condition at Bethesda Naval Hospital outside Washington, a spokesman for the U.S. Navy said Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, expressed disappointment Friday at Argentina's refusal to agree to a reciprocal lifting of bans on imports. He said that sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, which provoked war between the two nations in 1982, was not subject to discussion.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal dissolved parliament on Friday and called general elections for Oct. 6.

(Reuters)

### Ulster Protestant Marches End Without Serious Clashes

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
BELFAST — Sporadic violence broke out across Northern Ireland Friday during Orange Day parades — an annual outpouring of Protestant fervor to celebrate a 285-year-old defeat over a Catholic king.

Police said 21 policemen were injured and 11 persons arrested in clashes linked to the parades to mark the Battle of the Boyne.

The worst violence occurred in Portadown, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Belfast, where, for the first time in 150 years, police barred Protestants from marching through a sensitive Roman Catholic district known as "The Tunnel."

More than 600 police, backed by soldiers, came under repeated barrages of rocks, bricks and bottles as they guarded either end of the Obins Street neighborhood, where about 70 Catholic families live.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse gangs of Protestant youths. At least three policemen were injured in the clashes, and two persons were arrested.

Fighting flared in about 20 cities and towns earlier in the day.

A Belfast police spokesman said

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## Britain Protests Sale of Uranium to Israel

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain said Friday that it had protested to Luxembourg for selling British-made depleted uranium to Israel.

European Community officials said this week that the uranium had nuclear weapons potential, but British authorities said that this was unlikely.

Luxembourg said the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna had sent experts to Israel who ascertained that the material was not being used in weapons.

A spokeswoman for the department of energy in Britain said the 40 tons of depleted uranium were sold last fall by the state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. to Lux-

embourg, which said it was to be used in steelmaking.

She said: "When it was shipped from Britain, it was under the clear understanding that it would be used for special steelmaking in Luxembourg. It was shipped under safeguards, and we did not know it was meant for transshipment to Israel."

She said the transshipment was discovered by Euratom, the EC's atomic agency, during routine monitoring of British sales of depleted uranium.

In Luxembourg, Foreign Minister Jacques Poos said that authorities had informed the EC and the International Atomic Energy

Agency that the material was to be used in the Israeli non-nuclear industry. He added that the agency had sent two experts to Israel who checked that the material had been used for metal alloy-making experiments.

The British spokeswoman said it was extremely unlikely that the material would be used for weapons, while Bob Phillips, a spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels, said it could not be used "with any great degree of practicality" for bombs.

He said depleted uranium is a byproduct of the specially prepared uranium used in nuclear power stations and is usually used as a heavy metal for special kinds of steel, industrial shielding and yacht keels.

● Israel would receive \$4.5 billion, including an emergency infusion of \$1.5 billion to help it survive its financial crisis; Egypt is in line for \$2.1 billion.

● A ban on recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization until it recognizes Israel would be reaffirmed.

● Anti-Communist rebels in Cambodia would get \$5 million, and \$15 million would aid Afghans resisting Soviet forces.

● U.S. aid for international family planning programs that promote abortion would be barred.

California, described as "critical assistance."

Mr. Barnes noted that the bill would renew restrictions on aid to El Salvador by requiring regular reports on its willingness to negotiate with guerrilla forces and protect human rights.

The bill would provide about \$6 billion in military assistance, almost \$500 million less than the administration requested. Economic aid would be almost \$4 billion, with the rest going for development projects and international organizations. The bill includes these provisions:

● Israel would receive \$4.5 billion, including an emergency infusion of \$1.5 billion to help it survive its financial crisis; Egypt is in line for \$2.1 billion.

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Senator Jesse Helms, left, conferred with the majority leader, Robert J. Dole, over the anti-apartheid bill.

## Sanctions on South Africa Are Passed by U.S. Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

poses the House bill because of the ban on new investment, arguing that it would result in a loss of jobs for many blacks in South Africa who now work for American companies.

State Department officials, while formally opposing the Senate bill, have indicated that the administration would agree to the Senate sanctions as a strategy intended to dissuade the House from insisting on its stronger sanctions.

The bill is designed to "distance this country from the evil of apartheid," said Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Opponents of the bill, who also condemn apartheid, said that South Africa was an ally and a bulwark against Communism in Africa. They said it was unfair to impose sanctions on South Africa and not on the Soviet Union or China.

Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, said that it was a "blight against the United States to take this action against an ally, a friend in every way."

The support for the bill among Republicans reflects the growing dissatisfaction in Congress with the South African government and the

administration's policy on that country. The sentiment has grown in the last six months, prompted by the wave of unrest in black townships, the killing of blacks by the South African police and demonstrations against apartheid in the United States.

The Senate bill threatens to impose a ban on new investment in 18 months if there is no progress toward ending apartheid.

Approval of the bill followed an effort by several conservatives, led by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, to block action with a filibuster.

On Wednesday, the Senate voted, 88-8, to limit debate and shut off the filibuster. Mr. Helms promised nevertheless that he would use other procedures to block approval.

But Thursday, Senator Lugar was able to convince the Democrats in the Senate who wanted to propose amendments to make the bill stronger, not to offer them. He said that such an action would force a veto by President Ronald Reagan. With the Democrats willing to accept the bill as it was, Mr. Helms and other senators opposing the bill were willing to let it come to a final vote.

It is expected that a final bill will get through the Senate only if the House drops its ban on new investment.

**Pretoria Withholds Comment**  
The South African government will not comment on the Senate vote until Congress completes action, United Press International reported from Pretoria, S.A.

Botha, as saying Friday in Cape Town.

Mr. Botha said that the vote was "part of a lengthy and complex legislative process" and that comment from South Africa would be "premature."

"We would hope nonetheless that good sense will prevail in the time still available, and the ongoing debate on this issue will serve to better inform the United States legislature of the mutually disadvantageous consequences which their actions could bring about," he said in a statement.

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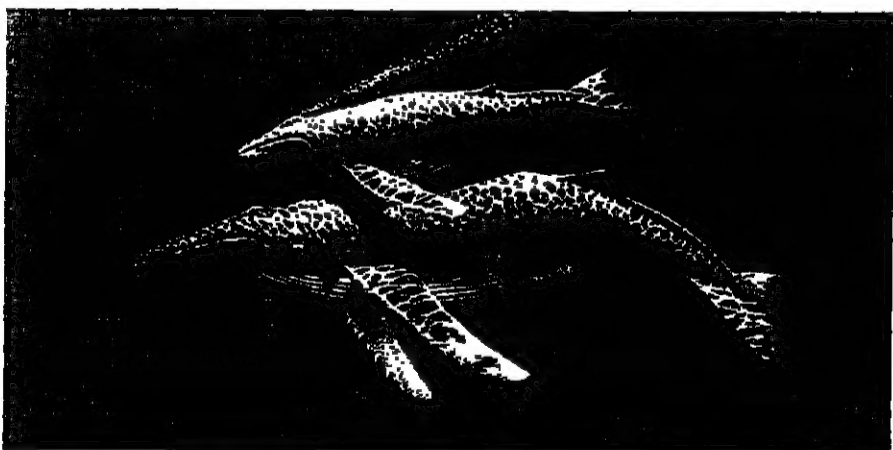
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## SAVE THE WHALES!



Sperm Whales

### Outlaw Nations Defy Moratorium

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets in Bournemouth, England next week (15-19 July) to debate the fate of the great whales. An indefinite moratorium on all commercial whaling is scheduled to begin at the end of 1985, but a handful of defiant whaling nations have declared they will continue to harpoon thousands of the endangered marine mammals.

Please help save these extraordinary animals from extinction. The ruthless, greedy fishing industries of Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Iceland must be stopped. Says Sir Peter Scott, the great naturalist: "In light of our present knowledge of these magnificent mammals, no civilized person can contemplate whaling without revulsion and shame at the insensitivity of our own species. Whaling is an affront to human dignity, a debasement of human values and sensibility."

JAPAN has already violated a ban on all sperm whaling, voted 25 to 1 by the IWC. Japan is the largest whaling nation and imports virtually all whale products from around the world—in violation of a ban on such trade by the 80-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

THE SOVIET UNION violated its quota of minke whales this year and says it will send its whaling fleet to Antarctica, along with Japan's, later this year in defiance of the IWC moratorium.

NORWAY has declared it will not halt the whale-killing along its coast, defiantly condemning the moratorium, which was adopted by the IWC in a vote of 25 to 7.

ICELAND recently announced it would continue large-scale whaling under the pretext of "scientific research." Not only will its whalers massacre hundreds of fin, sei and minke whales, but the Icelandic government says it is authorizing kills of dozens of critically-endangered blue and humpback whales. The "scientific research" will net Iceland as much as \$10 million annually in whale-meat sales to Japan.

### Please Help Here's what you can do to help save the whales:

1) Write to your prime minister or president asking that your nation bring political and economic pressure against the outlaw whaling nations. The United States has already invoked its laws to impose severe sanctions against the Soviet Union—loss of fishing quotas within the U.S. 200-mile zone. Japan is bitterly resisting similar sanctions.

2) Boycott the fish and airlines of Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Iceland. Ask your local markets and restaurants to stop purchasing fish from the industries that are wiping out the whales. Ask your travel agent not to book on their airlines.

3) Make a contribution to the Save-the-Whales Campaign. It is tax-deductible in the U.S. For a contribution of US \$20 or more, you will receive a beautiful four-color print of the sperm whales (above), measuring 20"x28", by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

The Animal Welfare Institute is a non-profit, educational organization established in 1951 to reduce animal suffering and to protect endangered species.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Zero Complacency

## In Business Quarters

The ups and downs of recent years have so shaken American businessmen that there is now "zero complacency" compared to the 1946-1973 boom period that ended with the world oil crisis, according to Thomas J. Peters. He is co-author of two best sellers on business, "In Search of Excellence" and "A Passion for Excellence."

In an interview with U.S. News & World Report magazine, however, Mr. Peters laments that "everybody talks quality, but most of that is lip service." He adds that "the staffs of the Fortune 500 companies are still hopelessly bloated despite cuts of 40 to 50 percent" and there is "still too much of a tendency to look to the government for solutions as opposed to looking to the work force."

"The major failure of American business is seeing the employee as part of the problem instead of as part of the solution," Mr. Peters says. In most speeches by corporate chiefs, "you still pick up automation rather than retraining and redeployment of the work force as the salvation of business."

## Short Takes

One of the most popular displays at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is "TV Trivia," which includes Archie Bunker's chair, J.R.'s 10-million dollar "Dallas" and Mister Rogers' sweater. The new head of the museum complex, Robert McCormick Adams, says, however, that the ideal museum artifact should be chosen "not because it is instantly recognizable, but because it will continue to evoke rich images and associations when no one is left who recognizes it." TV Trivia accordingly will "grow only slowly."

Shorter Takes: Pittsburgh has opened a 1.1-mile (1.8-kilometer) subway, apparently the shortest in the country, consisting of three downtown stations. An additional nine miles of surface tracks are planned. . . . San Diego, Chicago, Miami and Atlanta already are contending to play host to the 1988 Republican national convention. San Diego, which could stage a farewell tribute to President Ronald Reagan in his home state, is an early favorite. . . . Americans bought \$2.8 billion worth of electronic anti-burglar alarm systems last year; the figure is expected to climb to \$3.5 billion

this year and \$3.8 billion by 1990, industry experts say.

The United States has a national anthem but no national march. Representative James H. Quillen, a Tennessee Republican, is sponsoring a bill to so



John Philip Sousa

designate John Philip Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa first played his march before President William McKinley in Philadelphia on May 14, 1897, at the unveiling of a statue of George Washington.

## Congressman-Pastor On the 'Bully Pulpit'

For Theodore Roosevelt, the American presidency was a "bully pulpit." And Ronald Reagan may be the best preacher yet to occupy it, in the opinion of Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Budget Committee and himself a Baptist minister.

Mr. Gray, a Democrat, says that the Republican president "may be a lousy administrator, a terrible pastor." But, he says, "the question is, 'Can he preach at 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning?' And if he can preach for that 20 minutes, people will listen to him on the rest of the day."

Mr. Gray goes on to say of Mr. Reagan, "He does preach the word. The word is the values of America, things that all of us can agree to, whether you're Democrat or Republican." Therefore, "if you've been living over the last 15 years and looking at what's been in the White House, you say: 'Praise the Lord! Finally we've got a preacher who can preach.'"

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

## Reagan Shift On Budget Riles Senate Republicans

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans to the U.S. Senate are complaining that President Ronald Reagan has abandoned a major weapon in the fight against soaring budget deficits by changing his mind on freezing Social Security benefits.

Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders reached an agreement earlier this week to try to write a deficit-reduction plan that provides inflation increases for both the military and Social Security, without any tax increases.

The criticism by Senate Republicans was especially strong during a closed-door session during which many of the 22 Republicans who are up for re-election next year vented their anger to party leaders and White House officials.

The senators object to a "framework" agreement reached Wednesday between the White House and congressional budget negotiators in an effort to settle differences on the key issues of taxes, military spending and Social Security, which provide for retirement benefits and disability payments.

"People feel they flew a kamikaze mission and ended up in flames and got nothing for it," said Senator Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

"If the president can't support us," added Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, "he ought to keep his mouth shut."

Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate majority leader, said, "A lot of senators are pretty upset about what they perceive to be a House-White House combine."

Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and the Budget Committee chairman, said, "There's a lot of negative comment among senators about what happened, with a great deal of justification, that's for sure."

Senate negotiators are demanding equivalent cuts in other domestic programs to offset the loss of savings from Social Security; House bargainers say they will propose additional cuts but are resisting the demand for equivalent savings, which would amount to about \$28 billion over three years.

Mr. Domenici called for a first-year reduction of \$6 billion to \$8 billion toward the \$28 billion, but the House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said that only \$3 billion to \$5 billion was possible.



CHARGED IN SPYING — Sharon Scranage, a CIA employee at the U.S. Embassy in Ghana, after arraignment in Virginia, on charges of espionage conspiracy. She is charged with giving secrets to Michael Agbotui Soussou, a nephew of Jerry J. Rawlings, Ghana's military leader. Both suspects were held without bail.

## Nicaraguans Say U.S. Trade Boycott Is Inconvenience but No Great Harm

By William R. Long  
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — When the United States announced a trade embargo against Nicaragua at the beginning of May, some Sandinista officials were alarmed.

But now, government officials, businessmen and some foreign diplomats say that the embargo has not caused any important harm to the economy, which was already in a state of deterioration.

While the embargo has caused some inconveniences, officials of the leftist government contend.

Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade, said in an interview that everything Nicaragua was selling in the United States before the embargo, mainly bananas, shellfish and beef, had been redirected to other markets.

Bananas that were being sent to California, for example, now go to Western Europe in six chartered cargo ships, he said. The minister added that the ships were also carrying avocados, mangoes and other products that had not been exported before because of a lack of transport.

The impact of the embargo on exports has been reduced to a minimum, to the point that Nicaragua today has opened a new market in Europe, he said. The net result, he added, is more exports than before the embargo.

Also, the ships that carry Nicaraguan products to Europe make it possible to import European goods

without excessive freight costs, Mr. Martinez said. And because of the embargo, he said, European countries are giving Nicaragua easier payment terms.

U.S. diplomats in Managua said from the outset, in private, that the Reagan administration did not intend to harm the Nicaraguan economy.

The main purpose, they said, was to make a dramatic public gesture, showing that the administration would not conduct business as usual with the Sandinistas while asking Congress for money to aid anti-Sandinista guerrillas.

One diplomat said that the worst damage done by the embargo might have been the cancellation of the Managua-Miami route of Aerolineas, the government airline.

"That was their only profit-making route," he said.

One of the worst aspects of the embargo was expected to be a shortage of parts for U.S.-made vehicles and machinery.

But the foreign trade minister said the country was finding many sources for such parts outside the United States, including subsidiaries of U.S. companies in Latin America.

A foreign economist confirmed that the embargo has not caused any notable shortages.

Aron Guerrero, general manager of a Nabisco cracker subsidiary in Nicaragua, said that about 80 percent of the machinery in his plant was made in the United States. Getting parts outside the United

## Nitze Sees Soviet Space Focus

## Adviser Says Moscow Could Deploy New Weapons by 1990

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, answering Soviet criticism of U.S. research into a space-based missile defense, has amplified charges that Moscow has conducted similar research for years.

A spokesman said Thursday that by the end of the decade the Soviet Union could be in a position to deploy technologies that would violate the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

The spokesman, Paul H. Nitze, who is arms adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said in an interview that the technologies, which are being studied in the United States, included high-energy lasers and particle-beam, radio-frequency and kinetic energy weapons.

These new missile-defense technologies have been grouped under what is officially known in the United States as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, which is widely called "star wars."

"We are concerned," Mr. Nitze said, "that, in the aggregate, Soviet ABM-related activities could provide them the basis for deployment of an ABM defense of their national territory, which would violate the treaty. I think they could have something by 1990 that would be a partial defense of their national territory, though it would not be



Paul H. Nitze

something which we could not overwhelm."

Another administration specialist in arms control said that, by U.S. estimates, the Soviet Union will spend \$26 billion on these technologies from 1985 to 1989 — about what President Ronald Reagan wants for research into a space-based missile defense program.

Mr. Nitze said Moscow was ahead of the United States in energy laser weapons and would be ready to test an airborne laser before the United States, even assuming that the Reagan program is fully funded by Congress.

Mr. Nitze, in the interview and earlier in a speech at Chantigny, New York, made these points:

• The Soviet Union, with more than 10,000 people working on laser weapons already has ground-based lasers at its Saryshagan test site, at the western end of Lake Balkhash. Such lasers are said to be able to interfere with low-altitude satellites. An airborne laser under development could be used against cruise missiles.

• Soviet prototypes for ground-based lasers could be available "by

the late 1980s" and if some testing steps are skipped, the Soviet Union could technically "be ready to deploy a ground-based laser ballistic missile defense system by the early to mid-1990s." However, the U.S. estimate is that operational deployment "is not likely in this century."

• In kinetic energy weapons, using an electromagnetic rail gun to accelerate small projectiles to collide with targets such as incoming warheads, the Soviet research programs "could result in the near term in a short-range, space-based system useful for satellite or space station defense and for close-in attack by a maneuvering satellite."

• Soviet research in the fields of particle-beam weapons and high-frequency radio weapons is moving more slowly, by U.S. estimates, with prototype testing unlikely before the mid-1990s.

On both particle and kinetic energy weapons, Mr. Nitze said, Soviet programs are believed to be in roughly "the same time frame" as U.S. programs, but in the field of lasers, Soviet research is ahead.

Mr. Nitze noted that Marshal Andrei A. Gromyko, then the Soviet defense minister, said in 1972, during ratification of the ABM treaty, that research into strategic defense programs was permissible.

• Soviet Denies Shift on SDI

The Soviet newspaper Pravda has dismissed as a "sleazy stratagem" reports that Moscow had eased its opposition to U.S. research for space missile defense, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The official newspaper responded Friday to a New York Times report quoting U.S. officials as saying Soviet negotiators in Geneva had indicated they would accept an arms treaty allowing research.

"It is rumored in Washington that the Soviet Union departs from its position on the unconditional ban of strike space arms," Pravda said. "All this is nothing but another sleazy stratagem of Washington propaganda."

## N.Y. Panel Finds Against Roy Cohn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A disciplinary panel of the New York state court system has found wrongdoing by Roy Cohn involving the alleged misuse of fees on accounts of two of his law firm's clients.

Mr. Cohn, 58, who was counsel for Senator Joseph R. McCarthy during the Wisconsin Republican's anti-Communist crusade in the 1950s, said Tuesday that the Manhattan-Bronx judicial disciplinary committee notified him last month of its preliminary findings.

Panel officials declined to comment publicly on the proceedings on grounds of confidentiality. Mr. Cohn himself said, "They're just out to smear me up."

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## Arnold Miller, Leader of U.S. Miners During Reforms of 1970s, Dies at 62

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Arnold Miller, 62, who headed the United Mine Workers from 1972 to 1979, after his election on a reform ticket, died early Friday at the Charleston Area Medical Center after a long illness, the hospital announced.

During his seven years as union head, Mr. Miller presided over changes in the structure of the UMW, which for years had been the personal domain of such strong leaders as John L. Lewis and W.A. (Tony) Boyle.

The changes began in 1969, when an insurgent, Joseph (Jack) Yablonski, challenged Mr. Boyle for the presidency. Mr. Boyle won but Mr. Yablonski planned to challenge the election in court. Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were murdered in their western Pennsylvania home in December 1969.

A federal judge ordered new elections and also ordered a new democratic structure for the union. Mr. Miller, who first became politically active in the black-lung movement of the late 1960s, was the candidate of a movement calling itself the Miners for Democracy and defeated Mr. Boyle.

## Japan Commission Concurs In Criticism of School System

(Continued from Page 1)

three-year junior high school and a three-year senior high into a unified six-year program. Mr. Okamoto acknowledged that these ideas did not go to the heart of the schools' perceived shortcomings, but he insisted that details would come in future reports.

Most of all, the council said, Japan must somehow suppress its tendency to place extraordinary emphasis on a person's school background.

From an early age, children have been drilled into that true learning counts far less than scoring well on entrance examinations for the better universities. If they fail to get into those universities, they will have meager employment prospects at prestigious companies and government ministries.

One member of the advisory council, Naohito Amaya, complained at a magazine-sponsored symposium that colleges "have become in effect subcontractors for the major companies."

"It's got to the point," he said, "where one of their duties is to rank



Arnold Miller

Mr. Boyle died earlier this year in a hospital while serving a sentence for murder in Mr. Yablonski's death.

Mr. Miller was re-elected in 1977 with a different slate of officers, including Sam Church Jr. as vice president.

Mr. Miller soon began suffering from problems associated with heart attacks and strokes, however, and stepped down in November

1979, turning the job over to Mr. Church.

Mr. Miller suffered a stroke and heart attack in 1978, after an 11-day strike.

Simon Kuznets, 84, Harvard Economist

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Simon Kuznets, 84, a professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University, who was a pioneer in national economics measurements and the 1971 Nobel Prize laureate in economics, died Tuesday at his home here.

Professor Kuznets devised means by which nations could measure their economic performance, involving the use of national income accounts as a tool to study prosperity, depression and growth. He devoted his career to the quantitative characteristics of the long-term growth of nations.

■ Other Deaths:

Raphael Campos, 49, film and television actor who played in "Blackboard Jungle" and "Rhonda," Tuesday in Los Angeles of cancer.

Jean-Paul Le Châtelier, 75, director who became famous in the 1950s for films depicting dramas of everyday life, in Sauchelliez, southern France. His best-known film was "Les Misérables" in 1957.

Nicholas P. Thimmesch, 57, former syndicated columnist, Washington bureau chief for Newsday and author of books including "Robert Kennedy at 40," Thursday in Chevy Chase, Maryland, of cancer.

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## U.S. Diplomatic Nominees Approved

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate gave swift and unanimous approval to 24 U.S. official nominees for State Department posts, ending a monthlong "hold" imposed by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and other conservative senators.

The bloc vote on Thursday will allow several key nominees to take office. They include Thomas R. Pickering, as ambassador to Israel, and Elliott W. Abrams, as assistant secretary for inter-American affairs.

The remaining four nominees, who will be voted on next week, are Richard R. Burt, as ambassador to West Germany; Rozanne Ridgway to replace him as assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Edwin Corr to replace Mr. Pickering as ambassador to El Salvador, and John A. Ferch, as ambassador to Honduras.

The action reflected an agreement between Mr. Helms and the State Department on the fate of six conservative officeholders that conservatives had wanted "taken care of" before they consented to release the new nominations for debate.

Both sides declined to reveal details of the agreement, saying the State Department would make the announcements soon.

"I'm very satisfied," Mr. Helms said. "This has been a good week."

Other ambassadorial nominations approved were: Peter S. Bridges, Somalia; Fernando E. Rondón, Ecuador; Charles A. Gillespie, Colombia;

Sheldon J. Krys, Trinidad and Tobago; Lowell C. Kilday, Dominican Republic; Harry G. Barnes, Chile; Robert L. Pugh, Mauritania.

Edward J. Perkins, Liberia; Lewis A. Tambur, Costa Rica; Edward M. Rowell, Bolivia; Paul J. Hare, Zambia; John D. Scanlan, Yugoslavia; David G. Newton, Iraq; Lannon Walker, Senegal; Thomas A. Nassif, Morocco; Richard T. McCormack, Organization of American States; J. William Mendenhall 2d, European Community; L. Craig Johnstone, Algeria; and Nicholas Ruwe, Iceland.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Chance to Stand Firm

President Ronald Reagan is backing out of the saloon with his rhetorical guns blazing, but the fireworks cannot hide the fact that he is backing away from dealing with airline safety just when he should be standing firm.

There is every reason for dignified anger. An American sailor was beaten and murdered aboard the hijacked TWA plane last month and his murderers are at liberty near Beirut. Four other Shiite hijackers who killed two Americans aboard a Kuwaiti airliner last December were ostentatiously seized by authorities in Iran but were never tried or extradited. Besides the 39 Americans who were held hostage in Lebanon, seven kidnappers of Americans have been held there for up to 16 months. Yet instead of mobilizing opinion and action to deal with these offenses, Mr. Reagan confuses the subject by inveighing broadly against "a confederation of terrorist states."

You do not have to deny U.S. grievances against Cuba, Nicaragua, North Korea and Libya to see that their governments, although sometimes allied, each present different challenges that are also distinct from those of Iran, Lebanon and Syria. Nor need you deny their attacks on America to preserve distinctions that Mr. Reagan blurs: between terrorism and civil war, guerrilla war and aggression.

If Cuba is to be indicted for encouraging terrorism against the United States, it needs at least to be remembered that the United States sponsored an invasion of Cuba and many plots to assassinate its leader. If Nicaragua is guilty of terror against its neighbors and deserves, in Mr. Reagan's words, "the full weight of the law," why has he refused the invitation to

make that case before the World Court? And if Libya's indisputable outrages against many nations so deeply perturb the United States, where is the campaign to close its gun-laden embassies or to boycott its oil-drums war chest?

The sad truth is that instead of exploiting the universal interest in airline safety and hijacking, Mr. Reagan has yielded to allied and Arab protests, quietly softened his sanctions against the Beirut airport and loudly tried to change the subject.

All violence is deplorable; all terrorism is unacceptable. But all offenders do not have a single remedy. Six hijacker-murders of Americans are at large, many airports are lax on security and many governments are insufficiently aroused by hijackings to erect an effective defense. These problems should transcend most nations' politics. What a chance to satisfy Mr. Reagan's desire for collective and unilateral action, justified in law.

Hijacking and harboring hijackers are outlawed by international air conventions. Nations that shelter hijackers disqualify themselves for air traffic. Governments that let their planes fly to such nations submit agreements they solemnly signed, and put all travelers at risk. As Mr. Reagan proved with Greece, one word from the White House that a nation's airport or policy jeopardizes travelers and it will soon feel the economic sting.

An America that wants hijacking resisted has a rare chance to separate air travel from all other political calculations. Mr. Reagan now has a chance to be smartly tough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bishop Tutu to the Rescue

It was an extraordinary scene, even for South Africa: an angry black crowd sensing betrayal, a car turned upside down and set afire, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, in purple clerical robes, moving through the people to wave them away from a gasoline-doused black man who, were it not for the bishop's intervention, would surely now be dead.

The crowd in Durban accused its victim of being a police informant. For this he would be dealt with as have been many township councillors, deputy mayors and the like: hacked to death or set afire — fates seen as fit punishment for turning against one's own. In television film you could see Bishop Tutu and Bishop Simon Nkomo moving in the crowd, gesturing urgently without laying on a hand. "This undermines the struggle," Bishop Tutu cried, acting out his philosophy of nonviolent resistance at extraordinary personal risk.

This is the same Bishop Tutu who, three years ago, confronted a large, white policeman beating an elderly black man with a stick and held a cross aloft until the beating stopped. In 1981, when a black crowd at a funeral attacked a suspected police informant, Bishop Tutu flung himself across the victim, persuaded the attackers to back off and gave a service wearing clerical robes soaked with the man's blood. More than 400 blacks have been killed in

political violence in South Africa in the past 10 months. A few days ago it was the police who committed the violence, in KwaZulu. Witnesses said the police fired tear gas and rubber bullets indiscriminately into a movie house where frightened mourners had fled from police after an all-night service for still other black youths killed in a hand-grenade explosion weeks before. Seven died.

Violence against blacks, whoever commits it, is the infection of apartheid. "Many in the black community, incensed at the injustice of apartheid, believe that anyone who collaborates in [the] apartheid system is a co-oppressor," Bishop Tutu said after the Durban attack. "You will recall that collaborators were dealt with very, very harshly, with summary justice, during World War II in the resistance." This is not to condone what is done to them, but it is to say that it is a phenomenon that is universal. And our own effort, as the church, is to try and say any form of violence is unacceptable and will not in the end solve the problems of our country amicably.

What might do that is, of course, the example of Bishop Tutu's nobility of spirit and a decision by the current white rulers to reach out to people like him who have the capacity to save South Africa.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Some Americans Will Stay Put

"So you weren't hijacked." After my wife and I returned recently from a 10-day vacation in Spain, we soon lost count of the people who gave us that greeting. The hijackers of the flight out of Athens seem to have done more damage to the American psyche than they could have expected. They may well have dealt the travel industry serious injury.

Americans want to believe that a trip to another continent is no more dangerous than an evening in an expensive restaurant. The travel industry carefully nurtures that belief. Go overseas and a guide will meet your tour party in the airport, leaving you only as you pass through security and prepare to board your plane home. The airlines advertise competent crews who fly statistically safe jumbo jets around turbulence instead of through it.

In reality, travel has always been a dangerous enterprise. Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims banded together to repel highwaymen. Centuries of pirate forays caused the great Mediterranean powers to invent the naval convoy. My ancestors went west in groups and carried loaded guns. The uniquely civilized aspect of ancient Hebrew culture was its protection of strangers within the city gates.

The media will now move to other stories, to new horrors and disasters with which to excite

viewers and readers. The public will forget the details of the TWA hijacking. But a haunting memory will remain as a lesson that the innocent wayfarer is forever prey to the determined brigand. Remembering, a lot of people will stay in their own country. That is a huge favor to those of us who intend to continue traveling.

—H.H. Morris in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

### Television Did Well to Inform

During the 1960s and '70s, when Americans were fighting the Vietnamese, I was increasingly pained by the shrill complaint that television was the Vietnam's ultimate weapon. American policy wasn't bad, the argument went, but news coverage of that policy was bad. Now I hear that television has become the terrorists' ultimate tool. This is a daffy and irresponsible charge. The competitive zeal with which the networks chased after the story of the hostages should be celebrated as an example of what is right about the democratic system, not what is wrong with it. There were, to be sure, some unruly and odious excesses. But such indiscretions are a worthwhile price to pay for a precious freedom that more than 80 percent of the world's citizens lack.

—Morton Dean, a veteran correspondent for CBS News now with Independent Network News, writing in The New York Times.

## FROM OUR JULY 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Streetcar Horses to Be Retired

NEW YORK — Horses are to disappear from the street railroads of New York City. Old fairy tale? Yes, but it's really true this time. It is hoped that the final laborer of the old gee-gee on the Third Avenue system will take place on September 30. Electric storage battery cars will replace the old ones. They will cost \$5,000 apiece. In experiments begun last November gasoline-driven cars were tried, but they cost \$8,500 apiece, and it was decided that their operating cost was higher than that of electric cars. The new cars will go on the Avenue B-Canal Street and St. Nicholas Avenue-110th Street lines. They will not be furiously speedy, but their average pace of six and a half miles an hour will be double the present rate and may seem almost dangerous to old travellers till they get used to it.

### 1935: Dreyfus Dies in Paris at 75

PARIS — Colonel Alfred Dreyfus, central figure of the treason case which caused a great political upheaval thirty-five years ago, died in Paris [July 12] at the age of 75. He was in poor health. In April 1894, the "bordereau," a list of French military documents, was discovered in a waste-basket at the German Embassy in Paris. Dreyfus was accused, convicted of delivering secret documents to a foreign power and sentenced to Devil's Island. But it was Ferdinand-Walsin Esterhazy, according to facts since come to light, who laid the plot. He is believed to have wanted to demoralize the French army. In June 1899, Dreyfus was brought back from Devil's Island, again convicted but later pardoned. In July 1906, the Cassation Court reversed the conviction. Evidence indicates that he was an innocent victim.



## Sounding Off Doesn't Hurt Terrorism

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Reagan's diatribe against "a confederation of terrorist states" that he said were engaged in "acts of war against the government and people of the United States" may have relieved his pent-up emotions, but it stained his statesmanlike management of the Beirut hostage crisis.

His speech on Monday before the American Bar Association did just what he wanted: it drew a sharp division of opinion, with both sides equally unrealistic. Some, inflamed and bloodthirsty in rhetoric if not in intent, demand: "Wipe terrorism out, once and for all." Some, provoked and empathetic with all malcontents, rail against the "hypocrisy" of denouncing terrorism when the country doing the denouncing mines Nicaraguan harbors, jobs 2,700-pound shells on Lebanon from the battleship New Jersey and supplies state around the world with the engines of war.

As if a few bombs would rid the world of suicidal maniacs, or even pinpoint them. As if "willingness to listen" and "resistance in using force would end conflict and relieve all grievances. These all-or-nothing attitudes are two sides of the same false coin, intensified by an understandable but unthinking response to frustration. Indulging the yen for the impossible only heightens the feeling of impotence, when the task of leadership should be to find effective action and explain it.

Curing international ills is not easy but it is possible. If the subject is well defined and the measures are appropriate. Mr. Reagan gave the example of piracy on the high seas — not totally eradicated, as Vietnamese boat people can testify, but removed as a general menace.

In another field, wiping out the ancient scourges of plague and smallpox was an example of fruitful international cooperation. The striking successes of the World Health Organization are too often overlooked when the United Nations system is attacked for failures.

Ending piracy did not end war or other forms of international violence. Preventing plague and smallpox did not prevent all disease. But those were good campaigns that spared lives and made the world safer in a useful way. Targeting terrorism could bring results, too, but

not if the attempt is made in terms of "wreckage" of "outlaw states" or of "addressing the root causes."

Human perversity can be compounded by vengeance; it cannot be eliminated. The way to get at terrorism is to enlist the self-interest of nations in the pursuit of common criminals, removing the political impact of the deed and reinforcing the will of the charity to cooperate.

Mr. Reagan's response has been a big bait. This risks stoking the furor of American impatience and scaring away allies and friends whose help is critical. It is unlikely to scare terrorists; it enhances them. Mr. Reagan has rightly said that indiscriminate retaliation would be a form of terrorism, too. His national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, said, "Revenge is not a policy." Neither is sounding off.

The New York Times.

## The President Has A List of His Own

WASHINGTON — President Reagan flouted the State Department with his personal list of the top five terrorist nations — Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua. State's official list omits Nicaragua and North Korea but includes Syria and South Yemen.

Mr. Reagan asserted that Nicaragua now plays host to Italy's Red Brigades, West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang, Basque terrorists, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Irish Republican Army and Uruguay's Tupamaros. One wonders why this international all-star terrorist cast is willing away its time in Managua, but that should make Europe safer this summer.

Asked about the omission of Syria and South Yemen, a White House spokesman said that there is "no definite connection" between the president's list and the official list. I suspect that there is even less of a connection between the president's speech and doing something specific to counter terrorism.

—Lou Cannon, commenting in The Washington Post.

## After 40 Years, Some Americans Still Hate Japan

By Ayako Doi

The writer, formerly of the Tokyo Bureau of Newsweek, reports from Washington for The Japan Times and Japanese television.

WASHINGTON — The letter was tucked away in a corner of the editorial page. I could hardly believe my eyes. On a visit to Washington the writer had gone to Arlington Cemetery and had been "shocked to discover that the graves of our military heroes are being mowed with Japanese-built Ford tractors. This should not be tolerated."

I have been associated with Americans and Americans for most of the past two decades, first as a student, then as a journalist. I now call the United States my home. I live here with my American husband and a

young son. I feel comfortable here, and I have never been made to feel uneasy because I am Japanese — until these last few months.

Every Japanese history student learns about American public hysteria in the 1920s and '30s over what was called the "yellow peril." Many more of us know about the passionate hatred of "the Japs" that swept America after Pearl Harbor. But those things happened before I was born. Until recently, to me they had always belonged to the history books.

Most of the Americans I have met have been kindhearted and have showed me no hostility. Even when people on Capitol Hill started referring to the possibility of a "trade war" earlier this year, I refused to believe that they really meant it — I saw a quote attributed to a White House staffer in The Washington Post on April 7. After Tokyo's announcement of a 25-percent increase in its "voluntary" quotas on auto exports to the United States, the official told a group of congressmen and business people, according to the article, that he thought, "The next time B-52s fly over Tokyo, we better make sure they carry bombs."

I realized then that long-repressed resentment had remained in the

sary of the end of the war. I was to get in touch with American families whose fathers, husbands or sons were killed in the Pacific theater.

Some were pilots shot down by Zeros; others were sailors who went down aboard ships sunk by Japanese torpedoes, gunfire or kamikaze pilots. A number had been captured and had perished in Japanese prison camps from exhaustion or starvation.

When I try to imagine the pain and sorrow those mothers and wives have lived with for 40 years, I can almost understand their resentment against everything Japanese. Still, it came as a shock when on several occasions, as I tried to explain the television project on the phone, the person on the other end hung up the instant I pronounced the word "Japanese."

Some of the families softened a bit after I explained that the aim of the program is to illustrate how much agony and suffering a war imposes on individuals and families, no matter which side they are on. But for many, the memories are still too painful to discuss with a Japanese.

Because I love America dearly, it pained me to discover that the passage of 40 years had done so little to heal the wounds inflicted upon its people by my country. And it has

made me wonder whether I haven't been overly optimistic right along in assuming that our two countries have formed an unbreakable bond of friendship across the Pacific.

No observer of the U.S.-Japanese relationship today thinks that the ties are anywhere near as fragile as they were in the years that led up to Pearl Harbor. But it is disturbing to reflect on how quickly the post-World War I friendship between the two countries turned sour in the 1930s.

What worries me, as much as the American expressions of irritation and hostility toward Japan, is a feeling of persecution and even paranoia that seems to be developing in Japan, especially among younger people.

By the time these Japanese reached the age of reason, the country was well on its way to becoming a world economic power. They see economic success largely as a result of hard work and sacrifice by their fathers and themselves. They resent being blamed for the big U.S. trade deficit with Japan. In their eyes it derives from America's mismanagement of its own economy — including a very poor overseas marketing effort.

Their attitudes are a far cry from the feelings of the current generation of Japanese leaders, most of whom remember all too well the struggle and sacrifice it took to recover from devastation. At a particularly thorny moment of trade dispute a few years ago, Masumi Esaki, the chairman of the governing Liberal Democratic Party's external trade forum, told me frankly that he thought Japan ought to accommodate American demands for opening of the Japanese market as a debt of honor, if nothing else. "We must not forget the generous help that the U.S. provided us during our difficult years after the war," he said. "Now it's our turn to help the U.S."

In just a few years the Esakis of Japan will be replaced by more self-

## Gorbachev Stalemated In Poland

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON — Poland represents rebellion — yesterday open rebellion, today sullen rebellion. Solidarity, the amazing labor movement, is pretty well smashed, with some of the reforms it advocated being carried out by the new official trade unions. But the spirit behind Solidarity is very much alive.

The Roman Catholic Church, with which Solidarity is entwined, seems both more powerful and more defiant than ever. Today's Communist regime in Warsaw is a military junta, but it has less control over the population than that exercised by many a junta in the Third World.

The church used to worry about "captive minds" among the young, but no longer. Now, says a former Solidarity activist who reflects the views of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the problem is what to tell the public about the future, because people have no sense of having any influence on things beyond their private sphere.

Despair has brought an increase in alcoholism and, most recently, in drug addiction to a substance made from local poppies. Church sources estimate that already some 50,000 young people have been "lost" to such drugs, with another 200,000 to 300,000 also using them.

The economy is described by many as in ruins. Corruption is rampant. The American dollar bill is open to a key currency on the streets of Warsaw and other cities. Cab drivers accept dollars willingly, and waiters in the official tourist hotels openly suggest that you pay your bill in dollars, not zlotys, a transaction by which they make a fine profit. The official rate when we were there was around 134 zlotys to the dollar, but the street rate varied from 500 to 800 or more.

The government condones all this, seemingly helpless to fight it; besides, the bills help meet Poland's desperate need for hard currency. These black marketeers, we heard, use their big profits to buy such scarce items as autos or apartments for their children, the latter costing as much as a million zlotys. Traffic cops have a reputation for taking payoffs on the spot for minor infractions.

But all this pales in significance next to the dynamism, vibrancy and influence of the church. Pope John Paul II may seem conservative, but to the Russians he is a radical threat, while in his native Poland he is the supreme symbol of hope.

To go on a Sunday morning to Mass at St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw is to sense this. To stand outside in the jammed street, listening to the service in Polish over loudspeakers, is unforgettable. To see a few blocks away the waiting militia, their water-cannon vehicles and paddy wagons at the ready, adds to the tension.

To know that the priest this day is using the 50th anniversary of the death of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the Polish patriot who fought both the czar's troops and the Red Army, as a vehicle for a sermon on patriotism is to realize how effectively religion can be used for political purposes.

To hear the Mass end with the solemn singing of the ancient verses of "God, give us back our homeland" as every man, woman and child thrusts forward the fingers of their right hands in the V for victory sign is a spine-tingling experience.

Then to cross the city to a crowded Mass at the modest church of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the young priest murdered by security agents and whose grave in his churchyard has become a hallowed shrine, is to feel again the resistance, the Polish defiance of the Soviet will.

From the train windows all across Poland, from the East German border to the Soviet border, you see a nearly continuous panorama of small privately owned farms. The farmer holds the plow, the wife handles the reins of the family horse and children walk behind dropping seed. After the farmers, and more for the small amount of acreage that is collectivized, is fiercely defended, and efforts to change the system, so often urged by Moscow, get nowhere.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is locked in a Catch-22 situation with the Russians, the church and the public.

Diplomats say he sees himself as a Polish gentleman and a patriot. At this point, Warsaw is a city waiting in his capital, which brought Mikhail Gorbachev there for the first time as head man, the ramrod-straight general insisted on a one-on-one meeting rather than, as the Russians were said to have suggested, a Gorbachev meeting with the entire Polish Politburo. To show that he got his way, General Jaruzelski later announced that he had "reported" to the Politburo on his talk with Mr. Gorbachev.

Stalemate perhaps best describes the current state of Soviet-Polish relations. Changing that certainly will be one of Mr. Gorbachev's toughest tasks, should he decide to try.

The writer, who recently visited Poland, is a retired diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Greeks Managed Alone

Regarding "Some Ways for America to Fight Back" (July 5):

Mr. Saffire's opinion column contains biting criticism of the Greek government. The proper reply to this is that Greece and its government are not afraid to "go it alone," as the writer suggests they should be made to do. As a matter of fact we did go it alone, both in 1940 against fascism and in 1941 against Nazism and racism. We were not intimidated by the Axis, and we protected thousands of Jews during the German occupation. Mr. Saffire is ill-advised to try to blackmail us with the threat of economic warfare. Greece knows a

good deal about fighting alone for freedom and democracy.

MICHAEL J. PALAIKOOSTAS, Athens.

### Reformed or Recovered?

In an "American Topics" item about alcohol abuse (July 3) and again in the science report "Treated Alcoholics Unable to Drink Moderately" (July 4), you use the term "reformed alcoholics." This perpetuates the disproven myth that alcoholism is a character defect rather than an illness, and does a disservice to both practicing and recovered alcoholics.

CAROL EASTON, London.

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## Asian States Are Satisfied After Shultz Backs Plan

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Southeast Asian diplomats expressed satisfaction Friday after their peace proposal for Cambodia was formally approved by the United States.

But the main target of the plan, Vietnam, issued a strongly negative statement.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, informed the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Friday that Washington would endorse their proposal for indirect talks.

The plan calls for talks, through a mediator, between three Cambodian guerrilla factions, one of which is Communist, on the one hand, and Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian government, on the other.

ASEAN, which includes Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines, did not formally respond to Mr. Shultz's announcement. However, several Asian diplomats said they took satisfaction from the U.S. backing, especially because Mr. Shultz had earlier criticized the proposal.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Ridauddeen, raised hopes that the proposal might bring about early negotiations over Cambodia by revealing that the Vietnamese ambassador here, Nguyen Can, had called at the Foreign Ministry late Thursday to ask for details of the proposal.

Mr. Ridauddeen quoted the Vietnamese envoy as saying that Hanoi had not rejected the proposal despite its harsh attacks in public statements.

The Vietnamese Embassy, however, issued a statement here Friday with a quite different version. The embassy said that Mr. Can had gone to the Malaysian to ask for an explanation of why ASEAN had formally endorsed a proposal that was "already rejected" by Vietnam.

A senior U.S. official expressed doubt that Hanoi would accept the proposal but said this did not negate its validity.

"Every sign is that Vietnam is pressing a military solution, not a political settlement," the official said. He added: "Just because the Vietnamese turn it down this year doesn't mean they'll continue to turn it down next year."

Vietnam has been critical of the ASEAN proposal in part because it would give a negotiating role to the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces headed by Pol Pot. A Japanese diplomat who recently visited Hanoi quoted the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, as saying that the talks proposed by ASEAN were "completely out of the question."

In announcing U.S. support for the ASEAN proposal, Mr. Shultz said the United States would not remove its economic and diplomatic pressures against Vietnam until negotiations achieved regionally acceptable results.

Mr. Shultz, who had criticized the plan on grounds that it might tend to give legitimacy to what he called the puppet government in Phnom Penh, cited this Friday as a risk of the ASEAN proposal.

He said, however, that he has been reassured by statements about the plan made by ministers here.

## North Korea Seeking to Erase Its Image as Invader

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

PYONGYANG, North Korea — Few of the signs that officials show visitors to this nation are invested with greater symbolic importance than a huge wall that snakes across the Korean peninsula from the Yellow Sea to the Sea of Japan.

After peering at the wall through a telescope from his observation post in the hilly terrain east of Panmunjom, the truce village in the demilitarized zone, Major Kang Myong Su of the North Korean Army stepped back and said: "This is our tragedy. Nobody has the right to build a barrier across our country, to try to divide our people forever."

In Major Kang's briefing, the wall is the United States. The wall he inspects — more than 15 feet high and 30 feet wide at its base (4.5 by 9 meters), with concrete sides and filled with earth — was completed in 1979. In conception, it is at least partly an American wall, running 150 miles (240 kilometers) along the entire length of the demilitarized zone.

From the viewpoint of the United States and its allies in South Korea, the wall's purpose is to block a North Korean invasion. To Major Kang and his superiors in

Pyeongyang, the North Korean capital, all talk of an attack by the North is an American ruse to justify the division of Korea and ensure a permanent U.S. military presence.

"The so-called slogan of southward invasion is a total invention and a phantom," said Jon Gaim

### North Korea One Man's Country

Third of three articles

Chol, an official of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. "We have given assurances on many occasions that we will not invade the South, that our policy is entirely one of reuniting our country by peaceful means."

Mr. Jon's committee has been making such statements for years and getting little credence where it matters, in Washington and the South Korean capital, Seoul. Although Pyongyang has talked peace, it has built a powerful army and deployed it in a manner that Western analysts regard as threatening.

In recent months, led by Kim Il Sung, North Korean authorities have renewed efforts to ally such fear. There has been a welter of

new "peace" initiatives from the North, adding to the more than 200 such offers that Mr. Jon said, have been made by Pyongyang since the Soviet and American armies divided Korea into two zones in 1945.

The moves have been accompanied by other initiatives designed to persuade the South and its allies in Washington that North Korea is evolving into a more tolerant, outward-looking nation. For one thing, more Western reporters are being invited to come to North Korea. For another, the authorities adopted a new foreign investment law in September, a sharp departure for a nation that has endlessly preached about its policy of self-reliance.

So far, the bid for foreign capital has made little headway in the face of a credit rating that places the country close to the bottom of most international listings of credit-worthy countries.

Some diplomats have interpreted the new law much as the North Koreans present it — as a symbol of a broader policy shift that is closely associated with the growing power of Kim Jong Il, 43, the son of Kim Il Sung, who has been ruler of this country for 40 years. Others, less sanguine, say they believe that the legislation could be little more than a "tip of the hat" toward Chi-

na, which has made a bid for foreign capital a major part of its own program of economic change.

For a quarter of a century, since China and the Soviet Union grew apart, Mr. Kim has been one of the few Communist leaders who has managed to balance his relations with Beijing and Moscow. Diplomats say that both the Chinese and the Russians have sought to keep the North Korean leader from launching another war but have not dared to press him too hard for fear of pushing him into the arms of the rival Communist power.

The word that North Korean officials use more than any other in explaining their efforts is "sincere," as if in tacit acknowledgment of the distrust of the Communists that has built up in the South. Yet the presentations made by men like Mr. Jon continue, as before, to put all blame for the hostility between the two Koreas on the other side, particularly on the United States.

In discussions about ways of breaking the political impasse on the peninsula, officials insist that U.S. troops are the central obstacle to a reconciliation between North and South and that they must be removed if there is to be progress toward reunification.

Mr. Jon said that by withdrawing his troops Washington would

earn the gratitude of millions of Koreans on both sides of the demilitarized zone.

"It is a fact that we fought the United States," he said, "but it surely doesn't mean that we have to remain sworn enemies forever."

Mr. Jon was asked why people in the South should believe in the North's peaceful intentions in the light of the North's large military force, the discovery not long ago of tunnels beneath the demilitarized zone large enough to accommodate tanks, and a 1983 bomb explosion in Rangoon, the Burmese capital, that killed four South Korean cabinet members and narrowly missed killing the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan. Burma said that North Korean saboteurs were responsible for the blast.

As the question was translated, Mr. Jon laughed. He said it was the South, not the North, that went in for tunneling.

If further proof of the North's peaceful intentions were needed, he said, it lay in Pyongyang's restraint in May 1980, when South Korean authorities were faced with a student uprising in the city of Kwangju.

The redeployment of South Korean troops to deal with the trouble was one of many "golden chances" for invasion that the North has

### Military Strength in Korea

North Korea	
Total armed forces:	784,500
Army:	700,000
Navy:	33,500 troops, with 21 submarines and 4 frigates
Air Force:	51,000 troops and 740 combat aircraft including MIG-21's
Population:	19,600,000
South Korea	
Total armed forces:	822,000
Army:	540,000
Navy:	48,000 troops, 11 destroyers and 8 frigates
Air Force:	33,000 troops and 440 combat aircraft including F-4's
Population:	41,600,000
U.S. Forces in Korea	
Total armed forces:	39,600
Army:	29,200
Air Force:	10,400 troops and 84 combat aircraft including F-16's

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies

The New York Times

## Israel Hesitated to Seize Mengele, Ex-Agent Says

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Israeli intelligence agents tracked Josef Mengele from Argentina to Assunção, Paraguay, and then to a Brazilian farm in the early 1960s but chose not to move in to capture him, according to a retired chief of Mossad, Israel's secret service.

The former official, Isser Harel, said the hideouts of the former SS doctor were too well guarded for an abduction without a shootout.

Others have suggested that Israel, stung by criticism over its 1960 seizure of Adolf Eichmann in Argentina, was reluctant to undertake the political risk of another abduction.

Experts determined last month that a body found in a grave in Embu, Brazil, near São Paulo, was that of Dr. Mengele. He was said to have drowned in 1979 at Bertoga.

Since the identification of the body, questions have been raised whether West Germany was sufficiently diligent in tracking down Dr. Mengele, who appears to have had several hairbreadth escapes.

According to official accounts, he selected 400,000 people for gas chambers in 1943-1944 as they arrived by train at Auschwitz in Nazi-occupied Poland. Further, he was accused of personally shooting Jews and Gypsies and of having performed bizarre experiments in quest for secrets of racial purity.

The inquiry in Brazil determined that Dr. Mengele lived in and around São Paulo in the 1960s and 1970s and drowned at 67 while swimming in an Atlantic beach.

Investigations in West Germany and materials made public by the Mengele family have focused attention on the family's role in his 1949 escape to Latin America and 30 years in hiding there.

Officials who have interviewed Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf, say he has yet to give a full account of family contacts with him.

The account by Mr. Harel, the

former Israeli intelligence officer, given in a telephone interview from Tel Aviv, called into question the testimony of a woman who admitted sheltering Dr. Mengele in Brazil for 13 years.

Mr. Harel, who masterminded the abduction of Eichmann in Buenos Aires in 1960, has said previously that his agents missed Dr. Mengele, who had also been living in the Argentine capital but, apprehensive, left for Paraguay a few months before the Eichmann abduction.

Eichmann, an officer in the SS, was later tried in Israel, convicted and hanged for having supervised the roundup and transport of millions of Jews to death camps.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Harel said, his agents tried to pick up Dr. Mengele's trail. In late 1962, he said, they tracked him to Paraguay and then to what Mr. Harel described as a heavily guarded, secluded farm 25 miles (40 kilometers) from São Paulo.

The Israeli said that he and his agents never actually spotted Dr. Mengele, but that information from "Nazi working with us" had persuaded him that Dr. Mengele was indeed spending time at the three places.

He described his Nazi informants as "small fish" who served Israel for money or out of fear they might become targets themselves.

The account conflicts with testimony of Gitta Stammer, a postwar Hungarian immigrant to Brazil, who told the authorities that she and her family sheltered Dr. Mengele — first, she said, because they did not know his identity and later out of fear — at their farms around São Paulo from 1961 to 1974.

She has said that Dr. Mengele never left the Stammer properties for more than a day or two.

The Brazilian federal police chief in São Paulo, Romeo Tuma, has cast doubt on Mrs. Stammer's account.

Mr. Harel acknowledged that he made no attempt to seize Dr. Mengele.

"We could not find the proper

conditions," he said. "Of course, we could have stormed these places but you have to use arms. We could not do it, of course. After I found out I was not able to cope with this problem by a professional operation because there weren't the conditions, I decided on another strategy."

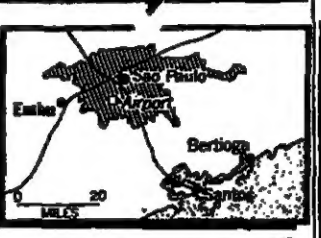
This, he said, was "to penetrate Mengele's inner circle in Europe and South America," including people like Hans Ruedel, a much-decorated World War II German pilot, who was said to have helped arrange refuge in Paraguay for Dr. Mengele.

He said that he did not know about the role of Hans Ruedel, an employee of the Mengele family's farm machine company in Günzburg, West Germany, who has been identified as a courier who took mail and money to Dr. Mengele.

Mr. Harel said he resigned his intelligence post in March 1963 in a dispute with Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and thereafter had no role in the search for Dr. Mengele.

He added that he favored giving priority to action against German specialists working on rocket projects in Egypt.

A former Israeli ambassador to Paraguay, Benno Weiser Varon,



has said that it was not the task of the Israeli government, but rather that of West Germany, to hunt down Dr. Mengele.

Mr. Varon said that once when he passed on a tip about Dr. Mengele to the Israeli authorities, they did not even reply.

## BBC Program Says Israel and Egypt Deployed Nuclear Arms in 1973 War

The Associated Press

LONDON — Nuclear weapons were deployed in both Israel and Egypt during the 1973 Middle East War, the British Broadcasting Corp. has reported.

The BBC-TV program Newsnight made the claim in a report about allegations, denied by Israel, that it possesses nuclear weapons.

It said that on the second day of the war, Israel's defense minister, Moshe Dayan, phoned Prime Minister Golda Meir to ask permission to arm Jericho 1 missiles at Di-

mona, and said he received it. It described Dimona as "Israel's nuclear facility" in the Negev desert.

Newsnight said that on Oct. 12, 1973, General George Kenan, head of U.S. Air Force intelligence, listened in to a telephone conversation in which President Anwar Sadat of Egypt asked the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, for help. It said that a Soviet freighter had left the Black Sea port of Odessa, and that radar in Istanbul identified it as carrying nuclear weapons to the port of Alexandria, Egypt.

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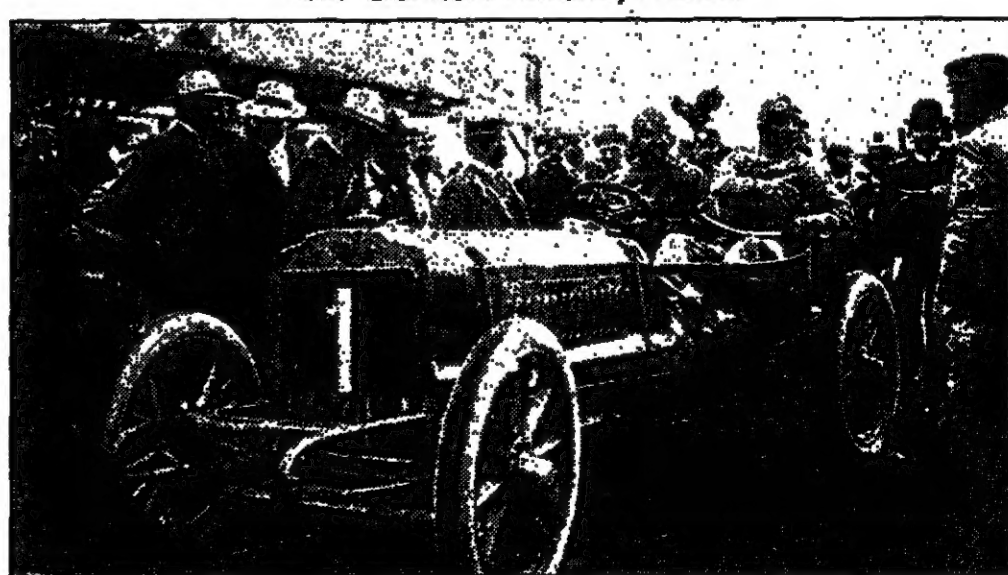
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## Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune invites you to attend the 80th Anniversary of the

## GORDON BENNETT AUTOMOBILE CUP

Sunday, July 21, in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.



In 1900, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first International Automobile Cup. The winner averaged 38.4 mph (61.9 kph) — despite a collision with a large Saint Bernard.

On Sunday, July 21, 1985, sixty cars built between 1903 and 1945 will participate in a Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally commemorating the 80th anniversary of the last Gordon Bennett Automobile Cup, held in 1905 in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Participating cars from seven countries will drive the same 137 km route designated by the Michelin brothers for the 1905 race. Departure will be at 8 a.m.

from the Plaine de Laschamp, 14 km west of Clermont-Ferrand, on route 941A.

Regularity trials will start at 3 p.m. at the Circuit de Charade, a 4 km mountain racecourse just west of Clermont-Ferrand where several French Grand Prix have been held.

An exhibition on the 1905 Gordon Bennett Race will be open from July 15 to 25 at the Maison des Congrès in Clermont-Ferrand.

All events are organized by the Automobile Club d'Auvergne and will be free to the public. For additional information contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566.

### Noteworthy Participants in the 1985 Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally

- 1903 de Dion-Bouton — Participant in the 1903 Paris-Madrid race.
- 1907 Fiat Maphistophiles — Set a world speed record in 1924: 146 mph (234.9 kph).
- 1908 Hutton — Winner of the Tourist Trophy in England in 1908.
- 1932 Peugeot 301 — Set a 24-hour speed record in 1932.
- 1932 Alfa Romeo 11 33 — Winner at Le Mans in 1932.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Neglect of British Painting Means Bargains for Museums

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — British painting has long suffered from the prejudice that affects all forms of British art save silver. Despite a dramatic turnabout in the early 1970s, it still has not caught up with the other great schools of European painting, except for Turner. This was demonstrated Wednesday at Sotheby's.

## SOUREN MELKIAN

buy significant works for less than \$25,000, which happened twice Wednesday. The auction included a powerful portrait of a man in a red coat and waistcoat shown half length facing the viewer. The piercing look, only slightly toned down by a smile suggestive of good breeding rather than mirth, makes it a remarkable psychological study. Signed with the initials of the artist, Nathaniel Dance, it represents Thomas Mudge (1715-1794), one of the great clockmakers of the Georgian age; he invented the lever escapement and gave the first detached-lever watch to King George III in 1769. The portrait must have been completed shortly after, for its mezzotint engraving by C. Townley is dated 1772. Sotheby's expert, James Miller, gave it an estimate of £10,000 to £15,000. It was knocked down at £14,000 to the Science Museum of London.

A few minutes later the Tate Gallery made a bargain on a portrait in oil on panel representing an unidentified sister in the guise of a muse. Brilliantly done, with the curious tendency toward elongation so characteristic of English portrait painting in the 1770s, it is attributed to Richard Cosway. The artist exhibited a number of semi-allegorical portraits at this period, such as "A Portrait in the Character of Minerva," shown at the Royal Academy in 1770. The work bought by the Tate, a figure of a woman clad in tunic and flowing drapery, lightly stepping forward between two pillars, is arresting. At £4,250 it would be difficult to get a better deal.

The true masterpiece in the sale, however, was of a very different order. It belongs in a category that might be called animal portraiture, in which the English surpassed all other European schools. John Wootton (1682-1764), one of the leaders in this art, is well known for his horse portraits and hunting scenes. He also did dogs, such as the work in Sotheby's sale, two animals standing out against the background of a wooded landscape. Signed in full, dated 1756, the large painting (65 by 70.5 inches, 166 by 180 centimeters) retained its original

carved gilt frame. Commissioned by the Duchess of Marlborough, it shows a spaniel and a foxhound in Windsor Great Park, with the castle faintly visible on the horizon. It had hung at Althorp since 1746 and did not leave the Spencer family until its transfer to Sotheby's paintings department this year.

Like all paintings that have virtually never been moved since they were executed, this has intact a subtlety in the color balance, with its original sfumato under the light of early times, that seems miraculous. The painting, made glamorous by its provenance and historical documentation — the duchess refers to the dogs in her correspondence — is one of the more extraordinary animal portraits of its time. It could have been conventional or twee, but is neither. There is an air of knowing expectation about the two animals and a sense of mystery about the deep, receding forest.

The picture was knocked down at £143,000, within the expected bracket yet far below the price of a major painting of comparable importance from 17th-century Netherlands or 18th-century France.

Turning away from such major landmarks, there were other desirable pieces with the same glamorous and historic provenance: the collection of the Spencer family at Althorp. A portrait of Mary Musters (1635-1717), wife of Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, and her child John, painted in 1683 by John Riley, is recorded in the diary of Lady Spencer. Despite its formality it is an excellent portrait. It sold for £5,280 — peanuts, though close to Sotheby's high estimate.

A good portrait of Sir William Waller done about 1648 by Cornelius Johnson was not overpriced at £5,280, paid by the National Portrait Gallery. The figure in armor may not be unforgettable, but Waller was an important political character. Having retired as a military commander in 1645 he became a leader of the Presbyterian party, and in 1659 he actively supported Charles II.

So little store is set by English portrait painting of this period that a few good pieces failed to find a buyer despite a noticeable effort by Sotheby's at giving realistic estimates. A portrait of William Southey (1757-1833) (probably no relation, the auction house said) by Sir Thomas Lawrence was bought in at £6,000, slightly below the reserve. The preparatory study is full of life and deserved a better fate.

There could be no greater contrast to the lack of fervor with which English painting of this period is received than the extraordinary prices occasionally paid for silver, silver gilt or, as happened



Charity, a figure from the gold baptismal font, sold Thursday.

Thursday, for gold. True, the object was unique: The gold baptismal font, carrying the mark of the celebrated Paul Storr dating it to 1797-1798, is surrounded by an aura of mystery, though it had never left the Portland family until its sale at Christie's by Lady Anne Cavendish-Bentinck, daughter of the seventh Duke of Portland. It was commissioned for the christening of William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, grandson of the third duke. The very idea of a font made of solid gold rather than silver or silver gilt is extraordinary. Charles Truman, who wrote the text for the hardbound, one-item catalog printed by Christie's, quotes the remark of E. Alfred Jones that "what is doubtless the only surviving example of an old English font of gold for private (as opposed to royal) baptisms is in the possession of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey."

Even more surprising than the duke's choice of gold is the sculptural quality of the four figures, three seated and one standing, that surround the hemispherical bowl, all supported by a low rectangular base on short legs. Storr, a talented silversmith, had become manager of his business by the time the piece was made and probably took no

part in its execution. The design was conceived by, of all people, the landscape designer Humphrey Repton. This was discovered after Christie's catalog had been printed: on seeing a picture of the font, the English art historian Kedron Laurie, who did her university thesis on Repton as a gardener and architect, remembered that Repton in his diary, published in 1803, claimed to have designed it, and described it in detail. Mrs. Laurie wrote about it to The Times. The resulting front-page article a few days before the auction gave a welcome boost to the piece.

Truman, quoting Mrs. Laurie, said Repton could not draw figures and probably produced only a

sketch. The identity of the sculptor who made the wax models that would have been used for the superb figures remains a puzzle. The figures have an Italianate feel and strongly suggest the hand of a bronze-maker. At £880,000 — £950,400 with the 8 percent premium — the Portland font stands as perhaps the most expensive riddle ever in art-market annals.

**Deposition on Christie's**  
Douglas C. McGill of The New York Times reported Thursday from New York:

A top official of Christie's said in a deposition three years ago that he told the company's chairman, John A. Floyd, "shortly after" a 1981

action that he had falsely reported the number of paintings sold.

David Bathurst, president of the New York branch of Christie's at the time of the auction, said Floyd took no action in the matter.

The deposition came to light Thursday when attorneys for the owner of the paintings, who had sued Christie's, called attention to it in response to a statement Wednesday by Floyd saying Bathurst took "full responsibility" for the false report.

Christie's said Thursday that it would have no immediate comment on the deposition.

Shortly after the 1981 auction, Bathurst announced that three Impressionist paintings had been sold for a total of \$5.6 million, while in fact one painting had been sold for \$2.2 million and the others did not attract large enough bids.

In sworn statements made as part of the suit, brought against Christie's in 1982, Bathurst, now chairman of Christie's London and New York operations, said he had told Floyd about the results of the auction shortly after the sale. He was answering questions from Robert Weiner, an attorney for Dimitrios Jodidio, the co-owner of the Impressionist paintings — eight in all — offered for auction in 1981.

In another part of his deposition, Bathurst indicated that shortly after the auction he also spoke about the false reports to Christopher Burge, then a senior vice president and director of the fine arts department of Christie's and now the president of Christie's New York.

Last Wednesday, Jodidio's suit was dismissed in New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan by Judge Eugene R. Wolf. Weiner said he planned to submit new evidence in an effort to have the case reopened.

Angelo J. Aponte, the commissioner of the Department of Consumer Affairs in New York City, which licenses auctioneers, said that his department was looking at the Christie's case "very seriously."

He added that for the past several months the department had been investigating auction-house practices and was considering revising auction-house regulations.

## Doubt Cast on Attribution Of 'Helmet' to Rembrandt

The Associated Press

BERLIN — One of West Berlin's most famous paintings, "The Man with the Golden Helmet," long attributed to Rembrandt, may have been painted by an unknown artist, according to an art expert.

Reinhold Grosshans, spokesman for the Prussian Institute of Cultural Property, said Thursday that Jan Kelch, an expert on Dutch painting, had examined the signature on the work and found convincing evidence "voiding further attribution of the painting to Rembrandt." More tests were being conducted, he said.

Grosshans said the initial tests indicated that the painting, which is in the Dahle Museum, was the work of an unknown artist from about 1650. Experts are also examining other paintings thought to be by Rembrandt, he said. The Dutch master lived from 1606 to 1669.

The painting is being restored and the results of the tests will probably not be released before the autumn, Grosshans said. "It is too early to lay all the cards on the table," he said.

Doubts about the origin of "The Man with the Golden Helmet" were voiced last spring by a Dutch curators' commission.

## Kasdan's 'Silverado' Is a Tribute to Westerns

By Janet Maslin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Silverado" is a sweeping, glorious-looking western that's at least a full generation removed from the classic films it brings to mind. Lawrence Kasdan, who produced, directed and co-wrote the film, doesn't seem to be commenting ironically on the western form. Nor is he determined to update it. He simply approaches it from a present-day standpoint.

**MOVIE MARQUEE**

and the result is an energetic revival with some significant differences in scale. "Silverado" is sufficiently modern to make its landscapes bigger, its people smaller and its moral polarities less powerfully distinct than those of simpler, more starkly beautiful westerns gone by.

"Silverado" reflects and encapsulates other movies, something Kasdan is fast refining into an art. With an eye to the modern audience and its fleeting attention span, he makes the film big and useless.

There are vast panoramas, frequent gunfights and a large assortment of handsome, longer-type heroes who manage, for the convenience and sheer photogenicity of it, to join up and travel together.

There are also just about all the stock characters — the crooked sheriff, the wise barmaid, the impressionable boy — associated with the genre. Kasdan pays no apparent heed to the danger of overloading the film in this way, or to the chance that shootouts at 15-minute intervals will diminish the impact

of a final, "High Noon"-style confrontation. Nor does he do much to develop an emotional link between the audience and the characters: the film is half over before its first genuinely back-breaking confrontation comes along. Instead, he creates the film's most satisfying moments by communicating his sheer enjoyment in revitalizing scenes and images that are so well-loved, "Silverado" has four heroes, and it travels to several different towns, one of which gives the film its name. Thus it has a large cast and a plot that cannot always be followed effortlessly. However, the stars are very likable, and they work well together.

They include Paden (Kevin Kline), the drifter, first seen alone on a vast expanse of desert, sleeping in his long johns; Mal (Danny Glover), a black man who battles frontier racism and displays a touching love for his family; Jake (Kevin Costner), a classic rake and daredevil; and Jake's brother Emmet (Scott Glenn), a solemn cowboy.

Among the other principals are Brian Dennehy, who plays a corrupt sheriff and whose crafty, opaque gaze (here and in "Cocoon") is the wicked look of the season; and Linda Hunt, who brings immense reserves of grace and intelligence to the barmaid's role. Less well used, through no evident fault of their own, are John Cusack as another sheriff and Jeff Goldblum as a traveling gambler. And Rosanna Arquette, who puts in a brief and uncomfortable appearance, has the hopeless job of answering a compliment with a stern "After a while, I won't be so pretty. But this land will be." The rest of the screenplay, by Kasdan and his brother Mark, is a good deal sprightly.

Capable reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin on "Mad Max: Beyond Thunderdome":

Mad Max, the hero of George Miller's post-nuclear fantasy films, assumes greater and greater mythic dimensions in the third film in the series. This is the most visually spectacular installment by far, with a few innovations far more elaborate than anything Miller (here correcting with George Ogilvie) has attempted. It has showier stunts than its predecessors, and a better sense of humor. It also has Tina Turner, in chain-mail stockings, as Aunt Entity, whose machinations lead Max into a beehive-shaped arena where he must engage in a battle to the death while suspended by wires. Later, when the film puts Max in the wilds of Australia for an encounter with a tribe of primitive children who take him for their savior, the story loses much of its momentum. As played by Mel Gibson, with the stately world-weary that has made him irresistible, Max seems even more recklessly nihilistic than he did in the second film.

(Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post, however, finds the film "all costumes and cute monsters and no story.")

Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times on "Explorers":

Youngsters may forever be blowing bubbles, but there has never been one like the translucent sphere that the three young heroes, unexpectedly generate from their homemade computer. This bubble can tear through walls and expand to contain a spacecraft assembled from junk. "Explorers" itself is bubble-thin, but it glides by gracefully on the charm of Ethan Hawke, River Phoenix and Jason Patric, and their vividly envisioned adventure in an outer space populated by aliens who have grown up on generations of TV reruns from Earth. It is also a gem. It is written by Eric Luke and directed by Joe Dante of "Gremlins," with witz-bang visual effects by Industrial Light and Magic.

**\$1 Million for British Library**

LONDON — The British Library said Thursday that it had received a gift of \$1 million (\$1.35 million) from the Wolfson Foundation, a business trust, that would enable it to restore or plan for conservation and cataloguing programs for smaller libraries at colleges, scientific institutes and the like.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Technology and Publishing: Heard Any Good Books Lately?



A selection of recorded books from one publisher.

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — As John de Cecco, a stockbroker, pulled weeds from his garden in Connecticut one recent weekend, he switched on his portable cassette player and listened to a chapter of "Walden" by Henry David Thoreau.

When Alan Goldfarb set out to drive his sales territory, he put a tape in his car stereo and embarked on the saga of "The War of the Worlds" by H.G. Wells.

Discovering a new use for the universal tape cassette player, more and more readers in the United States are filling empty hours by listening to books. Seeing opportunity in technological change, publishers are rushing to market books on cassettes.

The trend does not seem to be taking hold in Europe. A spokesman for the French publisher Hachette said sales of cassette books were mostly confined to educational texts intended for educational purposes. Another publisher, Editions des Femmes, has issued a series of

classics read by well-known personalities, but these too are mostly for educational purposes, a spokesman said. In Britain, W.H. Smith sells a series called "Listening for Pleasure," recordings of books by classic and contemporary writers which a spokesman said was selling steadily but not taking off.

"Audio tapes play to the American way of life. People want to do two things at once — driving and listening, jogging and listening, doing the laundry and listening," said Valeri Cade, president of Simon & Schuster's audio-video publishing division, which plans to introduce its "Sound Ideas" cassette line in September.

Joining the rush of mass-market publishers, Random House plans to start its "AudioBooks" line in September and Bantam Books plans to follow with Bantam Audio Publishing in early 1986. Warner Audio Publishing has 250 cassette titles in bookstores, largely because of its purchase in January of New York for Learning, a publisher of recorded books, said Jeffrey A. Hollender, publisher of Warner Audio.

Some experts counsel caution in any large-scale shift to tapes. "We will lose something very stirring in the American tradition when we walk upstairs to find our kids listening to Mark Twain on headphones," said Jonathan Kozol, whose book "Illiterate America" was published last spring.

Most of what is called "audio publishing" lies in the marketing of highly abridged versions of books. For example, one company offers an "artfully abridged" version of Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" on two cassettes.

"Condensation leaves me very much agitated," said the writer John Hersey, who has several books recorded on full-length tapes. "The minute you start subtracting, bias sets in."

The U.S. tape boom comes at a time when marketing surveys indicate that 85 percent of American households have at least one cassette player, 60 percent have car players and 50 percent have portable players.

"People tried to do what we are doing 10 years ago and failed," said Warner Audio's Hollender. "The difference is that there are now 140 million cassette players out there."

Hal Newman, president of Newman Communications, a rapidly expanding recorded book company based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, added: "There are now more cassette players in American households than television sets."

The Waldenbooks chain has started installing "Audio Centers" in all of its nearly 1,000 stores. Displacing space devoted to conventional books, the centers display 248 taped books, largely abridged versions.

American Express recently mailed two million customers a brochure offering "The Cassette Library of the Hundred Greatest Books." These two-hour condensed versions include Sir John Gielgud reading "Hamlet," Paul Scofield reading "Dr. Zhivago," Dame Wendy Hiller doing "Jane Eyre," Derek Jacobi with "1984" and Stewart Granger on "Call of the Wild."

Condensed versions generally run two hours and cost about \$8 in the United States. Full-length versions can run 20 hours or more and cost about \$75. A growing network of public and private lending libraries supplies unabridged versions. Rentals from commercial libraries can cost up to \$15.

"We have 200 titles," said Charles P. Caldwell, fine arts librarian for the Greenwich Library in Connecticut. "But at any one time, 90 percent are going to be checked out."

Most of the books on tape are fiction, although there is a growing demand for self-help and how-to books.

The political columnist George F. Will says he accomplishes half his annual reading by listening to full-length books rented from Books on Tape, a mail-order lending library with 1,500 titles, based in Newport Beach, California.

"I jogged through all of World War II with Churchill," Will said of Sir Winston Churchill's six-volume history, "The Second World War."

"I go through a book a week using time otherwise wasted in tax, shaving or walking," Will said.

There is a difference of opinion in the recorded book industry over whether to get famous actors to read. Some publishers try to get well-known actors for dramatic readings while others prefer more straightforward readings by unknown actors.

Gail Garnett, a Canadian actress who recently recorded Isaac Asimov's "The Gods Themselves" for Warner, said she believed she was chosen in part because of her "non-regional" accent. "I love it because you get to play an essence of all the characters," she said.

Some recorded books include background sound effects or snippets of music to denote scene transitions. But most people interviewed in the business predicted

that full-blown radio plays, such as the 1930s dramas or the sort still made in Britain by the BBC, would not return on the wings of tape decks.

Today's audiences are too sophisticated for the old-style radio plays," said Miles T. Siegel, a contract producer for Warner. "Hollender said a radio drama could easily cost \$50,000 to produce, while a book usually costs Warner about \$15,000."

Since 1978, the percentage of Americans reading books has declined 5 percent, according to a study released last month by the Book Industry Study Group, a nonprofit organization in Manhattan. While librarians and literacy experts do not blame recorded books for the drop, they have mixed feelings about the effect of tapes in the future.

"Tapes are one more disincorporation to literacy," said Kozol. "In the case of serious works of art, there is something precious about the silence that surrounds reading. In the case of books of opinion, it is far more difficult to maintain a fine, critical edge when exposed to the quick-fix, toll-free process of listening."

On the other hand, Dr. John Y. Cole, who recently directed a study, "Books and Our Future," for the Library of Congress, said, "In some ways reading books and listening to tapes serve the same purpose — they stimulate imagination and thought."

A pioneer in the field, Dr. Arthur Lucie Klein, president of Spoken Arts of New Rochelle, New York, recently reviewed changes in audio publishing since the 1950s, when he made one of his first tapes, with the poet John Bejman.

"John kept saying, 'Who's going to be interested in this? You're not going to make any money,'" Klein recalled. "Today, the future couldn't be brighter."

## An Impressive London Debut Highlights a Wide Range of Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Penny Pilkington and Wendy Olsif run a gallery in New York's East Village with a name drawn from their initials, P. O. W. "Out of Context" is a selection of small works by 10 of the gallery's artists at the Piccadilly Gallery in Cork Street. They include the English-born Paul Benney and Sue Coe, both living and working in New York; the sculptors Christy Rupp, Walter Martin and Kathy Grove; a fantasist, Tom Dillon; and the darkly realist Joan Nelson. Altogether, this is an impressive London debut.

"Out of Context," P. O. W. at Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, W1, through July 20.

Ever since The New Yorker magazine's foundation in February 1925, its cartoons have been a source of great pleasure. Fifty original New Yorker cartoons and cover

drawings are on view at the Langton Gallery. The 13 artists represented include such famous oldsters as Peter Arno and Charles Addams, as well as comparative newcomers to the magazine, such as the New Yorker James Stevenson and the Frenchman J.J. Sempe.

"50 Cartoons and Covers from The New Yorker," Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, SW1, through July 19.

Ceri Richards (1903-1971), born in a Welsh mining village, friend of the poets John Tennyson and Vernon Watkins, and most sensitive visual interpreter of the poetry of Dylan Thomas, may be considered the most talented of Celtic romantic painters. His deep involvement with music and poetry is emphasized in a show at the Gillian Jason Gallery.

"Ceri Richards," Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, Camden Town, NW1, through July 26.

force that through the green fuse," inspired by a line in a Thomas poem, which sparked off in Richards a great sequence of drawings, paintings and prints.

"Ceri Richards: The Lyric Vision," Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, Camden Town, NW1, through July 26.

The dealer Nigel Greenwood has moved to a spacious new gallery in the West End and opened with "Recent Paintings by Christopher Le Brun." Le Brun is a slow worker; this show represents all his major pieces since his New York exhibition in 1983. Near-abstracts, the new works nevertheless have figurative and romantic undertones handled on a big scale in a most accomplished manner.

"Recent Paintings by Christopher Le Brun," Nigel Greenwood Inc., 4 New Burlington Street, W1, through July 27.

Browse and Darby, in their annual summer exhibition, show a range of 60 works in their specialist field: "British & French Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture 1870-1950." Special fine art ink and wash drawing of "Two Legends" by David Jones (1895-1974), a quartet of small pastels by Paul Matisse (1869-1954), a small early seascape and trees by Maurice Denis (1870-1943), three major oils by Sir William Nicholson (1872-1948) — a master artist still woefully underestimated — a Picasso ink drawing of artist and model, and a group of Rodin bronzes.

"British and French Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture 1870-1950," Browse and Darby, 19 Park Street, W1, through July 27.

The Lefevre Gallery is showing its latest exhibition to even greater advantage than usual, having acquired two spacious upstairs drawing rooms. Among the 19 works are the splendidly theatrical "La Chausse en Rose" by Jean-Louis Forain (1852-1931); a delectable still life, "Nature morte sur fond jaune" (1953), by Nicolas de Stael (1914-1955); a near-edible still life of fruit by Gustave Courbet (1819-1877); a tremendous Cubist still life, "La Nappe Rouge," by Georges Braque (1882-1963); and

enchanting Impressionist landscapes by Monet and Pissarro.

"Important 19th- and 20th-Century Works of Art," Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W1, through July 27.

The successors to the French Impressionists are featured in the opening show at a new gallery, Connaught Brown. Eduard Vuillard (1868-1940) is represented by a free-flowing pastel "Portrait of Madame Hessel in her Garden" (c. 1926); a pastel "Vase of Flowers" (c. 1906); and a lovely small Nabu work; and an intimate "Portrait of Madame Fried" playing the violin, painted in 1924. Among the less celebrated but extremely able artists are Wilhelm Theodor Fischer (1857-1928) chiefly known as a porcelain decorator, with "Wading Birds in an Estuary"; Theodore Roussel (1847-1926) with three marine watercolors; and the Danish painter Peter Vilhelm Elsted (1861-1933), with an interior and an architectural piece, both displaying extraordinary command of light.

"Aspects of Post-Impressionism," Connaught Brown, 2 Albemarle Street, W1, through July 30.

Fine printmaking is to be seen in Wynna Wayne Fine Art's fourth anniversary celebration. Included in the great range of images are some rare specimens of early Rembrandt etchings, examples of Dürer, and two etchings from the sequence "La Tauromachie" by Goya. An added attraction is a sequence of prints, "Las Bellas Femeninas," by Albert de Belleroche.

"Four Centuries of Printmaking," Wynna Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 31.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

## Picasso and Tut Sequels in Montreal

By William Wilson

Los Angeles Times Service  
MONTREAL — The cultural imperatives here this summer are two art exhibitions that are both less and more than they seem. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts is showing "Picasso — Meeting in Montreal" through Oct. 10. Meanwhile, on Ile Notre-Dame, "Rameses II" holds forth through Sept. 29 at the Palais de la Civilization. The crowds are thick and enthusiastic. Local newspapers have carried fervent letters to the editor: Evidently the spirit of denouncing Picasso as a charlatan or avatar of dangerous modern subjectivity has lost none of its charm a dozen years after his death.

The Picasso show includes about 80 paintings belonging to his widow, Jacqueline. The other show, also of 80 objects, celebrates Pharaoh Rameses II, whose colossal statues to himself are part of many people's mental baggage, if not part of this show. Objects on view range in character from occult magnificence to exquisite intimacy.

The Rameses exhibit is the weaker of the pair. It began with two strikes against it, because it is such a transparent attempt to repeat the blockbuster success of the "Treasures of Tutankhamun" phenomenon.

Things slump further as one realizes that the site of the exhibition is what is left of "Expo 67," the financially disastrous World's Fair that nearly bankrupted Montreal. What could create worse karma than putting the ruins of an ancient civilization inside the ruins of a modern one with its skeletal global buildings and deserted pavilions of the future?

The Palais de la Civilization is in a cavernous wedding cake style about as hospitable to art as a 747

hangar. Its spaces gobble up two-ton Egyptian granite statues like a dragon eating after-dinner mints.

However, the exhibition is a worthwhile, medium-size treasure trove with a few very good large pieces, such as the magnificent Horus guarding the child pharaoh, four very fresh painted sarcophagi lids and a pink granite monolith of Rameses with wonderfully liquid volumes. Small objects on hand are even better. A simple plumb-line level in the form of a square has the magic of the best modern art. A pair of immense earrings is a reminder of the boggling grandiosity (and discomfort) of ancient ceremonial adornment. A carved box handle in the form of a swimming nude girl is as elegant a piece of innocent lyric eroticism as is long ever concocted.

The Picasso exhibition, by contrast, is lump in sensible (if chronologically eccentric) fashion at the museum-bob level in the form of a works thoroughly even on the busiest Sunday afternoons by a clever combination of persistence, pecking between elbows, tip-toeing above shoulders and pretending to drop your free folder to take in the lower bits between people's legs.

Performance of this polite rain dance reveals a group of paintings of remarkable freshness. The sensation balances between a hope that they represent a taste for crispness and a suspicion that the maestro may have been inclined to palm off unfinished pictures on her. A significant number — such as representations of a dog and a rooster — are little more than gray, monochrome, line-and-wash renderings that look like the opening moves on pictures than never got any further. One has the choice of finding them interesting insights into a great painter's attack or disappointingly thin.

If the latter conclusion is reached, there are compensations. There are a nice little oddities, such as a dove painted by Picasso's teacher-father, and one of his own precocious demonstrations, a very solid academic oil study of "The Flight into Egypt" done when he was 14 years old. There's a blue-period nude, a dazzling trio of bullfight-themed pictures and a tour-de-force 1964 "Jacqueline Seated With Her Cat." In it, he moves effortlessly from a Cubist body to a classical head and throws in an Expressionist kit for laughs.

It may just be impossible to do a bad Picasso exhibition. The man was such a phenomenon, a pictorial genius with more moods than a Colette heroine. Looking, you can't decide whether to be more amazed at his technical command or his temperamental range.

All that given, the closest thing this show offers to a new insight is the whiff of a hint that Picasso may have done something he is never suspected of doing: It looks as though, just maybe, he occasionally worried about other artists even after he was the undisputed King of the Hill. Some late pictures suggest he could resist the urge to prove he couldn't beat Willem de Kooning and Francis Bacon at their own games. For good measure, he tossed some Bronx cheers in the direction of the Minimalist and Pop artists. Maybe.

But truth to tell, these Picassos inspire nothing beyond routine (if scarcely insignificant) admiration. The museum world is now spawning sequels, just like Hollywood.

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Friday's NYSE Closing					
Vol. of 4 P.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:50 P.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:50 P.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:50 P.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
12:50 P.M.	12:50 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:10 P.M.	1:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Advanced	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Composite	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Industries	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Trans	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Com	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25	
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25	
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25	
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25	
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Bonds	100.00	+0.01	100.01	99.99	100.00
Utilities	100.00	+0.01	100.01	99.99	100.00
Industries	100.00	+0.01	100.01	99.99	100.00

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Advanced	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	3000	1000	500	250
July 11	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24
July 12	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24
July 13	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24
July 14	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24
July 15	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24

Standard & Poor's Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Industries	212.48	+1.32	213.80	211.16	212.48
Trans	212.48	+1.32	213.80	211.16	212.48
Com	212.48	+1.32	213.80	211.16	212.48

AMEX Sales					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Advanced	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	+0.25	2.25	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	-0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00

AMEX Stock Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	Open
Composite	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Industries	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Trans	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00
Com	200.00	+1.00	201.00	199.00	200.00

## NYSE Prices Reach New Highs

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged up to new highs in active trading Friday but analysts said investors remained cautious as they assessed the implications of falling oil prices, a sharply lower dollar and economic reports showing the economy still weak.

Responding to Mexico's recent oil price cuts, transportation and utility issues displayed strength.

The Dow Jones industrial, utility and transportation averages all set new highs. The Dow Jones industrial average inched up 0.90 to a record 1,338.60. For the week, the Dow gained 4.15.

Advances outpaced declines 832-706 among the 2,028 issues traded.

Volume totaled 120,900,000, compared with 122,790,000 on Thursday.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported U.S. retail sales fell 0.8 percent in June while producer prices remained unchanged.

Transportation issues continued to post good gains after Mexico's announcement late Wednesday that it is cutting its oil prices. Analysts said the broader market drew support from the view that lower oil prices and a weaker U.S. dollar would help produce better corporate earnings in the second half of the year.

On the other hand, a larger-than-expected \$4-billion rise in the nation's basic money supply reported by the Federal Reserve on Thursday after the market closed had made some investors conclude that the Fed will be in no hurry to push interest rates lower.

"The market is up but not dramatically, except in the transportation sector," noted Fillegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache. "It seems to be regrouping." She said, "We make new highs everyday and yet no one is jumping up and down."

Ms. Zagorski said one reason for the "very quiet bull market" is that the technology stocks "just are not doing too well. Investors won't get enthusiastic until they see a 3- or 4-point rise in IBM, Digital Equipment and Texas Instruments," she said.

"Investors are taking time to reevaluate the situation," said Peter Furniss of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"The decline in retail sales shows we still have a faltering economy and the \$4-billion rise in M-1 eliminates the need for the Fed to pump more money into the banking system to push interest rates down," he said. "As a result, any discount rate cut will come later rather than sooner."

While the falling dollar will aid companies with large overseas operations and markets, such a trend would also have an inflationary potential, Mr. Furniss noted. One reason domestic inflation has stayed low is that Americans have been able to buy imported goods relatively cheaply. To compete with the imported goods, American producers have also had to keep prices for their products relatively low.

City Investing Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/2 to 36 1/2. AMP followed, up 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Northern Indiana Public Service was third, up 1/4 to 12 1/2.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	+0.50
AT&T	22.00	21.50	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	+0.25

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12 Month	High</
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 13-14, 1985

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Stockman's Hasty Exit  
Indicates Political Rift

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — David A. Stockman's departure from the Office of Management and Budget comes at a time when the White House, the Republican-led Senate and the Democratic-led House of Representatives are still struggling to put together a budget for the fiscal year 1986. Was this the right time for the acknowledged master of budget detail to leave the government for a job on Wall Street? Did he jump or was he pushed?

The official answer from Mr. Stockman's office is that he had made clear before the 1984 election that he intended to leave before the next budget cycle began. That happens in September, when the budget office submits its guidelines for the fiscal year 1987 budget to the departments and agencies, which then go back and forth with the president and the budget office over their programs and spending figures well into December.

Mr. Stockman felt at odds with his conscience in some official tasks.

The administration's budget is then put to bed over the Christmas vacation and published shortly after the start of the new year. But, with the administration and Congress in the throes of carpentering a framework for the 1986 budget, there was no obviously urgent reason for Mr. Stockman to pack his bags by the end of July.

NOR WAS there urgency on the side of his new employer, Salomon Brothers, the investment bankers. Henry Kaufman, a Salomon Brothers director and its chief economist, said in an interview this week that Mr. Stockman would be "helpful in two areas — corporation and government finance."

He described the budget director as a "quick and disciplined learner and an intensive worker" who was very good on details. Mr. Kaufman said Mr. Stockman, who has not had previous experience in investment banking, would be expected to spend a while familiarizing himself with Salomon Brothers, and, he was confident, "would soon get to know our routines."

In any case, Mr. Stockman is not rushing to start his new work. The White House said he would take three months off to write a book about his experience in the administration.

But there are two factors in his recent White House experience that may explain Mr. Stockman's early departure: One was the flap about his speech before the board of the New York Stock Exchange, in which Mr. Stockman declared, among other things, that "we have increasingly resorted to squaring the circle with accounting gimmicks, evasions, half-truths and downright dishonesty in our budget numbers, debate and advocacy."

This was not the first time that he had given semi-public voice to his disquiet about the budget process and the administration's fiscal policy. He said after a report in The Atlantic of December, 1981 that he thought he would not be quoted until after he left office. The president simply took him "to the woodshed" over his confessions.

That no new budget director was in place to take Mr. Stockman's place further suggests that his departure was a hasty one, despite the president's warm words of appreciation.

Indeed, the second factor that may explain Mr. Stockman's hasty departure is the presence in the White House of a different chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, a tough disciplinarian who is taking hold of the budget negotiations for the president and does not appreciate rivalrous and public or semi-public voices coming from within the administration.

Edwin J. Dale Jr., the spokesman for the budget office, when asked who the new budget director was likely to be, replied that he did not know but said, "Don Regan will constitute a search committee of one" and would want "someone who will keep a lower profile than Dave Stockman."

Mr. Stockman's departure represents a key change in the character of the Reagan administration. "An era has ended," (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

MBB Sets  
Sights on  
Krauss

Leads Bidders  
For Tank Maker

By Warren Getler

FRANKFURT — West Germany's antitrust office is expected to approve next week a takeover of Krauss-Maffei AG, the nation's leading tank maker, by a consortium led by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, government sources said Friday.

Messerschmitt, which is based in Munich, is West Germany's leading aerospace concern and one of its largest defense contractors. The price of the consortium's proposed purchase, which involves an 81-percent stake in Krauss-Maffei, is estimated at just under 150 million DM (\$90.8 million), industry sources said.

A 15-percent stake would remain with the current owners, the Friedrich Flick Industriewerke AG, while some 4 percent would be retained by other shareholders. Approval of the takeover would follow a series of bids by groups involving MBB that failed to win approval from the Federal Cartel Office, the antitrust unit.

Industry sources said a takeover by MBB would significantly increase the competitiveness of West German arms makers in winning defense contracts.

Krauss-Maffei, which is also based in Munich, posted 1984 group sales of 1.5 billion Deutsche marks, with some 1.5 billion DM related to defense. It transferred a profit of 4.4 million DM to its parent company, the Flick group, in 1984, down 37 percent from 7 million DM in 1983. In addition to tanks, the group produces locomotives, traffic systems and plastic processing machinery.

MBB had 1984 sales of 5.7 billion DM, over half of which were from sales of military products, including guided missiles, the Tornado jet program and helicopters. MBB's 1983 profits were 91.7 million DM. Profit figures for last year are due later this month.

Earlier this month, Cartel Office officials said they viewed the takeover bid lodged May 9 by MBB, Diehl GMBH of Nuremberg and a group of leading banks "more positively than negatively." Diehl, an armor maker, had 1984 sales of about 1.8 billion DM. On Friday, a well-placed government source said the cartel office's assessment "had not changed."

The antitrust unit had rejected previous takeover efforts by MBB, beginning more than a year ago, on the grounds that MBB could exercise management control over the company and thereby create a kind of arms giant with near-monopoly power.

In an effort to win approval, MBB has since then sought to keep (Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Citicorp Widens Investment Role

Bank Succeeds  
By Looking to  
Other Markets

By Fred R. Bleakley

NEW YORK — Running the world's largest commercial bank has never stopped Citicorp executives from dreaming of other profitable frontiers to conquer. Despite federal laws prohibiting commercial banks from underwriting corporate securities, the bank has tried for years to become an investment banking powerhouse. Now, after a sputtering start, it believes it has hit upon the right strategy.

Instead of primarily competing with the established merger kings of Wall Street or the deep-pocketed merchant bankers in the giant Eurobond market, Citicorp is seeking its biggest growth from countries whose financial markets are growing quickly or are being radically restructured, such as Britain, Japan, Australia and Spain.

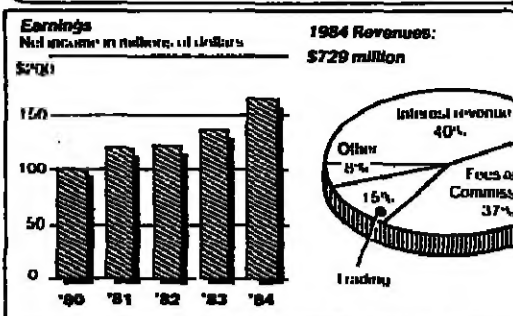
Citicorp underwrites stocks and bonds, trades government securities and acts as a stockbroker and private banker for wealthy foreigners, as well as conducting other traditional investment banking activities.

The company's selective approach has proved lucrative, although it does not always bring it the same recognition as handling \$10-billion mergers. Its annual return on investment has been more than 30 percent for the last two years, the highest for any activity in the bank, according to analysts. And the investment bank's \$160 million earnings last year accounted for about 20 percent of Citicorp's \$890 million net income.

Paul J. Collins, the 48-year-old chief of the Citicorp Investment Bank, cites these examples of Citicorp's new investment banking prowess:

• Citicorp was a lead manager last month for a bond offering

Citicorp's Investment Bank Performance



Paul J. Collins, the head of Citicorp Investment Bank.

that raised \$500 million in French francs in the French securities market for a government financing agency. It was the largest offering to date of a French security that was not managed strictly by French banks.

• In recent months it has been the lead underwriter for the initial public offerings of public stock in three British companies. Mr. Collins said it was the first time that a foreign-based institution or investment bank had played such a role.

• In May, Citicorp arranged the sale of a Brazilian food processing concern to McCormick &

Co. Inc., the American spice maker. Several months earlier, it served as adviser to National Intergroup Inc. when it sold a Brazilian subsidiary to a Brazilian conglomerate.

Citicorp's investment banking thrust comes at a time when other major banking companies, including Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Bankers Trust Co., also are expanding their operations. Security Pacific National Bank recently formed a global merchant banking group that combines its domestic and international securities underwriting (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

U.S. Inflation  
Slows as Energy,  
Food Costs Drop

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices were unchanged in June, halting a string of four straight months of increases as the inflation rate was held down by a steep drop in energy prices and another decline in food prices, the Labor Department said Friday.

The increase in inflation for the first six months of the year was a modest annual rate of 1.4 percent, against 2.8 percent in the same 1984 period. In all of last year, wholesale prices were up 1.8 percent.

The Commerce Department, meanwhile, reported that sales by the nation's retailers — a report covering a broad range of merchants from gas stations to restaurants — fell 0.8 percent last month, the steepest slide in 11 months.

Those figures were in line with industry reports Thursday of weak merchandise sales last month for U.S. retailers, reflecting sluggish consumer demand and unseasonably cool weather.

Energy prices, which had surged up 5.8 percent in April and increased 3.4 percent in May, dropped 2 percent in June, the report said.

Analysts said Thursday that Mexico's decision to cut oil prices has pushed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries another step closer to reducing its official oil prices for the second time this year and would put downward pressure on prices of petroleum products.

Meanwhile, the stock market used a moderate gain to reach record highs Thursday. The Dow Jones average rose 4.81 to an all-time high of 1,337.14, surpassing the peak of 1,337.14 it reached July 1. (Details, Page 8.) But bond prices tumbled further after the Federal Reserve reported an unex-

pectedly large \$4-billion increase in late June in the nation's basic money supply.

The increase fueled expectations that the central bank, worried that the rapid money growth would lead to higher inflation, would not encourage lower interest rates soon, credit analysts said.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the United States' largest general retailer, and third-ranked J.C. Penney Co. each reported sales declines of 1.5 percent for the five weeks ended July 6. K. Mart Corp., ranked second, reported a gain of 8.4 percent. But sales for stores that were open more than a year — called same-store sales — fell 1.3 percent, it said.

Jeffrey Edelman, a retail analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said that a year ago stores had heavy inventories and were cutting prices aggressively to move merchandise, which helped bolster sales. But this year, "with inventories more aligned with sales, they are not promoting as aggressively," he said.

Sears's chairman, Edward Telling, said cooler weather in many states in June adversely affected sales of air conditioning and other weather-related merchandise. The relatively low temperatures also discouraged consumers from buying summer apparel.

Mexico's decision to cut oil prices indicated it does not expect that OPEC will be able to bolster prices at its next meeting, scheduled for July 22, said Paul Motok, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

The Mexican oil monopoly, Pemex, said Wednesday it cut the price of its light Istmo grade of oil by an average of \$1.24 a barrel. The former price was \$27.75 a barrel. It said the price of heavy Maya crude, which was cut \$1.50 a barrel last month, was lowered again, by an average 77 cents a barrel. The previous price was \$24 a barrel.

Mexico's action, following earlier cuts by Britain, Norway and the Soviet Union, shows the "market is pulling prices down and OPEC has been ineffective in stopping the erosion," said Lawrence Goldstein, executive vice president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a New York study group.

U.S. Investigates Japan's Trade in Microchips

By Sarah Oares

WASHINGTON — Clayton K. Yentzer, the U.S. trade representative, has launched an investigation into possible trade violations by Japan's microchip manufacturers.

The action was taken in response to formal charges by the Semiconductor Industry Association that the Japanese shut American manufacturers out of their market while selling microchips in the United States at low prices designed to close out American competitors.

"The industry's petition raises serious questions about possible Japanese market barriers in microelectronics that deserve a thorough investigation," Mr. Yentzer said Thursday.

Akio Morita, chairman of the Sony Corp., said, "The petition's

portrayal of the semiconductor industry and market structure in the U.S. and Japan skews reality to serve the interests of but one segment."

Four GATT ministers seek a united Western front during talks in Canada. Page 13.

ment of semiconductor manufacturing in the United States," Mr. Morita is the head of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan.

He said the U.S. lack of market share in Japan stems from the vertical integration of Japanese companies, which choose to buy semiconductor components from their own concerns rather than from abroad. Low performance of American goods overseas has also been linked to the performance of a strong dollar against a weaker yen.

The trade representative's office

has up to a year to investigate the charges and could recommend that the president impose restrictions on Japan's exports to the United States.

"We have been victimized by predatory pricing and we seem to have now gotten the attention of the higher levels of government," said Elliott Sogin, vice president of communications at Advanced Micro Devices Inc. in Sunnyvale, California, one of the largest producers of semiconductor chips in the world.

"If we lose semiconductors the way we lost steel and automobiles, we're going to lose high technology," Mr. Sogin said.

According to In-Stat, a Scottsdale, Arizona, market-research company, Japan holds 15 percent of the \$11.6-billion American mar-

ket in semiconductors and European countries have about 8 percent. U.S. manufacturers command the rest.

The Semiconductor Industry Association says U.S. companies have only held about 10 percent of what In-Stat calls an \$8-billion market in Japan, but Japanese officials contend the United States actually holds a little over 19 percent.

Some of the most intense competition has come in the field of memory products. According to SIA and Dataquest, a market research firm based in San Jose, California, prices for a 256-K programmable microchip have plummeted from \$158 a chip to a few dollars each in some cases.

In-Stat reports that a lower-capacity memory chip, a 64-K DRAM, can be bought in bulk for as little as 40 cents a chip.

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Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
American dollar	1.00	British pound	1.66	French franc	6.55
German mark	3.36	Italian lira	2036	Japanese yen	164
Swiss franc	2.00	Spanish peseta	166.64	U.S. dollar	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00

Source: Reuters. Rates are for U.S. dollars. Rates for other currencies are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for gold are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for silver are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for platinum are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for palladium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for rhodium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for iridium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for ruthenium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for cobalt are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for nickel are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for copper are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for zinc are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for lead are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for tin are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for antimony are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for arsenic are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for selenium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for tellurium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for bismuth are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for molybdenum are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for vanadium are for 100 U.S. dollars. 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

		17 Month		High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE		52w High Low	
36	36	USBr	7.44	114	1100	64	65	75	75
37	37	USBr	8.00	110	112	74	75	85	85
38	38	USBr	1.80	34	37	370	50	50	50
39	39	USBr	7.25	65	113	83	83	117	117
40	40	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
41	41	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
42	42	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
43	43	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
44	44	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
45	45	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
46	46	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
47	47	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
48	48	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
49	49	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
50	50	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
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95	95	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
96	96	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
97	97	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
98	98	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
99	99	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
100	100	USBr	8.00	140	133	83	83	117	117
Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows are the previous 52 weeks plus the current year, but not the trading day. Where a split or stock dividend has occurred, the high and low for the year's high-low trading range are shown for the new stock price. Unless otherwise noted, the figures are annual distributions.									
a - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.									
b - called.									
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**NYSE Highs-Lows**[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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## AMTEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 36		
AirCal	AirCal of	BlackLab B
BrownFor A	Brown of	CastAir
Damler &	DuxleyPro S	EmaleCar
Glenn	CriticChm	ICE USA Co
Holly Corp	Horned	Orford Inc
MEMC	Olsen S	Russell
PerkinElv of	Rockway	Sandberg
SCE Edm	Sci Tech	Talbot 78st
Technos	TexasAirCo	

NEW LOWS 36		
CanOil Gas	GoldMld Co	GrandInd of
HarshenVil	InfSource Tr	Metzbaum
PerkinElv	InfSource Tr	West Scale
RockwellLaw	InfSource Tr	Yonkers

**Cash Prices**

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRICE
WHEAT	BU	1.80
BARLEY	BU	1.80
RYE	BU	1.80
MAIZE	BU	1.80
SORGHUM	BU	1.80
COB	BU	1.80
WHEAT	BU	1.80
BARLEY	BU	1.80
RYE	BU	1.80
MAIZE	BU	1.80
SORGHUM	BU	1.80
COB	BU	1.80

**DM Futures Options**

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRICE
WHEAT	BU	1.80
BARLEY	BU	1.80
RYE	BU	1.80
MAIZE	BU	1.80
SORGHUM	BU	1.80
COB	BU	1.80
WHEAT	BU	1.80
BARLEY	BU	1.80
RYE	BU	1.80
MAIZE	BU	1.80
SORGHUM	BU	1.80
COB	BU	1.80

**Seed May Lower Costs**  
**0.7-5.6% Growth in C**

NEW YORK (UPI)—Agricultural prices fell sharply today as the market reacted to a report that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had lowered its estimate of the 1980-81 grain harvest. The report, released today, showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 1.1 billion bushels, down from 1.2 billion bushels in the 1979-80 season. The report also showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 0.7-5.6% lower than the 1979-80 season. The report also showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 0.7-5.6% lower than the 1979-80 season.

**Wheat - Inflation Falls to 5.5%**

NEW YORK (UPI)—Inflation fell sharply today as the market reacted to a report that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had lowered its estimate of the 1980-81 grain harvest. The report, released today, showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 1.1 billion bushels, down from 1.2 billion bushels in the 1979-80 season. The report also showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 0.7-5.6% lower than the 1979-80 season. The report also showed that the 1980-81 grain harvest would be 0.7-5.6% lower than the 1979-80 season.















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## SPORTS

## Sports Boom in West Germany

Becker, Langer Latest Indications of Growing Athletic Success

By George Boehmer

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — After years of being overshadowed by East Germany's state-run program, West Germany has gained the sports spotlight, emerging as a nation of top athletes.

The latest success: Wimbledon champion Boris Becker.

Always recognized as a powerhouse in soccer, track and field and skiing, West Germany now has two champions in international sports it never really excelled in previously: tennis and golf.

Becker and Bernhard Langer, the 1985 Masters winner, are the country's newest sports heroes.

Becker, at age 17, became the first Ger-

man, youngest player and first non-seed to win the Wimbledon men's singles title last Sunday. By doing so, he sent West Germany into patriotic euphoria.

"I think this will change tennis in Germany now. Maybe now they have an idol," he said after beating Kevin Curran for the title.

West Germans devotedly followed Becker's march through the prestigious grass-court tournament. On the day of the final, streets were empty as fans stayed home to watch the match on television.

The victory brought congratulatory cables from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker and front-page photographs of the grinning, red-haired teenager kissing his trophy.

The mayor of Becker's hometown of Lenn, near Heidelberg, said he had answered telephone calls around the clock from people wanting to know more about the new star.

"This is something we needed," said Dieter Klein, 39, a tool and die salesman from Frankfurt, on his way to pick up his 13-year-old son at tennis practice.

The D.C. National Bank Tennis Classic in Washington, D.C., announced Thursday that Becker had withdrawn from that tournament because of an ankle injury.

[Becker has been vacationing in Monaco, where a doctor told him to stay off his swollen left ankle for 5 to 10 days, said Henry Brehm, director of the tournament.]

Friday, more than 25,000 cheering people gave Becker a hero's welcome in Lenn, population 17,000, as he rode in a motorcade through streets festooned with flowers, flags and welcome-home signs.

Langer made it two in a row after the Masters by winning the Heritage Classic at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Those triumphs, in events usually dominated by U.S. stars, took even West Germans by surprise.

After the Masters, Langer said he hoped "thousands and thousands of youngsters see this and take up golf so that we can produce some more champions from that part of the world."

West Germany's rise in sports was signaled at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. It won 59 medals, second to the United States, although in the absence of the powerful

teams from the boycotting Soviet-bloc countries.

West Germany started competing in the Olympics as a separate nation in 1968. Until then, it and East Germany sent joint teams to the Games. The dominance of the state-sponsored East German athletes in Olympic trials prompted West Germany to stop the practice.

One of the stars in Los Angeles was West German swimmer Michael Gross, 21, who won two golds and a silver medal and set two world records.

"The Albatross" splashed his way into the headlines again when he broke two more world records in late June. Gross now holds four world records and is recognized as the world's top freestyle and butterfly swimmer.

In women's tennis, West Germany has two players ranked among the world's top 10: Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Steffi Graf.

Graf, 15, has been touted by some experts as a possible successor to Martina Navratilova or Chris Evert Lloyd, who have long dominated the sport.

With a population of 60 million, West Germany has 1.64 million tennis players registered in 7,787 clubs. That figure is nearly three times more than it was 10 years ago.

"Becker's success is historical. We couldn't have done more for advertising tennis with the most expensive publicity campaign," said Christian Thiemann, spokesman for the German Tennis Federation.

West Germany's national soccer team is one of the favorites to win next year's World Cup in Mexico, probably the most cherished trophy in international sports. West Germany won the 1954 and 1974 tournaments.

The country also is beginning to make a mark in basketball.

Detlef Schrempf, who played for the University of Washington, and Uwe Blah, who played at Indiana University, recently were taken by the Dallas Mavericks in the National Basketball Association draft.

Manfred Pelzer, a spokesman for the West German Basketball Association, said there are at least 50 other German basketball players scattered throughout the United States.

He said 15 specifically were sent there to sharpen their game and return home to play on West Germany's national team.



Bernhard Langer: Masters winner.

But, Pelzer said, European basketball officials are seeking to stop the drain of their most talented players.

"We invest money in these guys, send them there to develop, and they are being grabbed off to play for the Americans," he said.

Part of the rise in West Germany's sports status can be traced to the West German Institute for Sports Assistance, which provides financial support to promising amateurs.

Gross, decathlon star Jürgen Hinger and double Olympic gold medalist Ulrike Meyfarth, now retired from women's high jumping, were among those benefiting from the program, said the institute's spokesman, Günter Pelschenke.

"Some young tennis players have received assistance in the past, but not Becker because he turned professional so young," Pelschenke said.

He said it was individual effort and private support from their families that took Becker and Langer to the top.

"We've never supported golfers, but we may in the future if it becomes an Olympic sport," he said.

## Ryan Passes 4,000 Mark By Striking Out 11 Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Nolan Ryan, who has struck out more batters, pitched more no-hitters and struck out 10 or more in a game more times than anybody else in baseball history, established another milestone Thursday night. And the New York Mets almost stepped over it.

Ryan struck out Danny Heep for his 4,000th career strikeout, but it was Bill Doran's 12th-inning hit, his fifth of the game, that enabled Houston to pull out a 4-3 victory that ended the Mets' nine-game winning streak.

Ryan became the first pitcher in history to record 4,000 strikeouts, leaving the game after seven innings with 4,004, having fanned 11 batters.

"I wanted to do it at home in front of the home crowd," Ryan said. "I knew if I didn't do it tonight, I was going to do it on the road. That was definitely a motivation to do it tonight."

"I was glad he got his 4,000 strikeouts and glad to be part of the game," said the Mets' starter, Sid Fernandez.

"It's something I'll always remember and tell my kids about. I don't have any kids. But when I do, I'll tell them."

Ryan might also have gotten the victory had New York not come up with two unearned runs in the seventh and tie at 3, after Ty Gainer dropped Len Dykstra's fly ball for a two-base error and Dykstra took third, beating a run-down on Wally Backman's fielder's choice.

Dickie Thon, leading off the bottom of the 12th, slapped a single to left off losing pitcher Tom Gorman and was bumped to second before Doran singled.

"That ball barely was hit hard enough to get out of the infield," said Doran.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Steve Yeager's two-run single ended a scoreless tie in the seventh inning and Los Angeles won its fourth straight, moving to within a half game of the lead in the National League West Division.

Reds 2, Expos 0: In Cincinnati, Dan Bileardello singled in the game's first run in the seventh inning against Montreal. Rookie Ron Robinson won his fifth straight without a loss, while the Reds ended a three-game slide.

Pirates 6, Giants 4: Johnny Ray hit a two-run homer in Pittsburgh, rookie Joe Orsulak went 4-for-4 and Cecil Guante pitched 5 2/3 innings of two-hit ball against San Francisco. That ended the Pirates' four-game losing streak but lengthened the Giants' to five in a row.

Brewers 2, Phillies 2: Rafael Ramirez's single to right-center scored pinch-runner Milt Thompson in the bottom of the ninth and beat Philadelphia in Atlanta.

The Phillies' manager, John Felske, decided to put Von Hayes behind second base and go with only two outfielders with the game tied, nobody out and the bases loaded.

Orioles 7, White Sox 6: In the American League, Chicago relief ace Bob James was one out away from nailing down a save in Baltimore but then was struck by an attack of condescension — inflammation of the kneecap, Mike Stanton relieved with the bases empty and four batters left with a stunning loss, Fred Lynn having hit another game-winning homer.

After an RBI single by Eddie Murray, Lynn cleared the bases with a three-run shot that gave him his fourth ninth-inning game-winning RBI this season, three of which have come via the home run.

Lee Lacy, who increased his hitting streak to 14 games, got his fourth hit of the game to start the winning rally, Cal Ripken walked, and Murray singled in Lacy before Lynn drilled a 3-1 pitch over the 360-foot mark.

Twins 5, Tigers 1: Rookie Mark Salas hit a tie-breaking two-run double during a three-run fifth that gave Minnesota its victory in Detroit. Mike Smithson and Ron Davis pitched a six-hitter as the Twins beat the Tigers for the fifth time without a loss this year.

A's 9, Brewers 3: In Oakland, California, Mickey Tettleton homered against Milwaukee and Don



Nolan Ryan's aim was true in Houston as Danny Heep of the Mets became his record 4,000th strikeout Thursday.

## Coleman, McGee Steal Game

Los Angeles Times Service

ST. LOUIS — Vince Coleman was on the Busch Stadium video screen between innings Thursday night, saying to the fans: "Please, while you're here at the game, be considerate to your fellow man."

Coleman then proceeded to treat the San Diego Padres and pitcher Mark Thurmond with complete disrespect, stealing three bases and scoring twice in the St. Louis Cardinals' easy, 6-0 victory.

And Coleman, who has a league-leading 62 stolen bases, just began the track meet. After he gets on base, up comes Willie McGee. Since McGee runs a 4.45-second 40-yard (36.5-meter) dash — a little off Coleman's 4.3 pace — he will steal, too. Thursday night, the Willie and Vince tag team was successful on two double steals, which led to four runs, which led to the Padres' third straight loss, which led to pitcher John Tudor's 10th straight victory.

Overall, the Cardinals stole eight bases, their season high, and the Padres committed five errors.

The Cardinals never hit the ball very hard. But they would hit it somewhere on the ground, and, with them, that is enough, considering how they almost always beat out the throw. Coleman singled by third baseman Kurt Bevacqua in the first inning, and McGee singled to center. The first heat was on.

Immediately, the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog, ordered a double steal. Thurmond, who has a very slow delivery to the plate, was hopeless. So was catcher Terry Kennedy. Kennedy did not even throw the ball, and base runners stood on second and third. Two outs later, Tito Landrum singled for two runs.

In the fourth, Coleman bunted. Bevacqua fielded the ball and threw it eight feet over Steve Garvey's head, but Coleman had to hold at first since the ball bounced back to Garvey. Coleman stole second, McGee walked on four pitches and the second heat was on.

Again, Herzog ordered a double steal. This time, Kennedy threw to third where the ball bounced in front of Bevacqua and on into left. Coleman scored. McGee then stole third, uncontested, Jack Clark followed with a base hit and it was 5-0.

Sutton won his sixth straight — and his 289th in the majors. Royals 1, Indians 0: Danny Jackson pitched a six-hitter in Cleveland and George Brett hit a first-inning homer for Kansas City, which was held to five hits by Vern Riffe.

Brett got three hits, the 15th time he has accomplished that this season, and raised his batting average to .359, best in the AL.

Yankees 11, Rangers 7: Pitcher Don Baylor got his 10th grand slam in the majors during an eight-run fourth inning that beat Texas in New York. The Yankees' starting pitcher, Joe Cowley, left in the third when his nose was broken by a collision with the Rangers' Toby Harrah near the first-base line.

Don Mattingly narrowly missed getting a grand slam in the fourth

when his upper-deck smash went just outside the right-field foul pole. He then doubled in three runs.

Blue Jays 5, Angels 3: Rance Mulliniks got two doubles and a single, scored twice and drove in a run to help Toronto win in Anaheim, California. George Bell had two RBI singles as the Blue Jays won their fifth straight game.

Jesse Barfield short-circuited an Angels' rally in the seventh when he cut down Rod Carew with a 320-foot throw from right field, the ball reaching third base on the fly.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 1: Al Nipper and Steve Crawford pitched a one-hitter in Seattle, allowing only a sixth-inning single by Ivan Caldeon, and Steve Lyons paced Boston's 10-hit attack by driving in three runs to ensure the Mariners lost their fifth straight.

(UPI, AP)

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Hinault's Team Loses Suit to Rival

PARIS (UPI) — Four-time Tour de France champion Bernard Hinault, his agent and the La Vie Claire health food company were jointly ordered Friday to pay 700,000 francs (\$75,000) in damages to a rival health food concern that used to sponsor the French cyclist.

A Paris court ruled in favor of the Vitaminerie company, which claimed Hinault broke an endorsement contract when he left the Renault team in 1984 to join the La Vie Claire team. The verdict was appealed.

## Baseball Talks Canceled Until July 25

NEW YORK (AP) — Representatives of baseball management and the players association, who have been negotiating a new collective bargaining agreement since November, met for one hour Thursday and canceled a session that had been scheduled for Friday.

They will meet again July 25, after the All-Star break and after the union meets Monday in Chicago to set a strike date.

## U.S. Women Take Right to Exercise

HARTSDALE, New York (UPI) — Women have become a majority of new participants in running, weight training, physical conditioning and fitness bicycling in the United States, according to a survey.

Some of the findings by American Sports Data Inc.: Three out of five new physical conditioning and weight training participants and seven out of every 10 new fitness bicyclists were women; of the adults who have taken up running or jogging in the past year, 57 percent are female.

## For the Record

Chris Nicholl, former Northern Ireland international soccer defender, signed a three-year contract to manage first division Southampton. (UPI)

San Diego Padres officials, saying they want to maintain a family atmosphere at the team's home games, have asked the stadium concessionaire to halt beer sales during the late innings. (AP)

## Romania Bars Puica From Race

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Marica Puica, the Romanian who won the 1984 Olympic 3,000-meter race in which Mary Decker Slaney and Zola Budd collided, will not run in an "Olympic Replay" race July 20 in London because her government will not permit it.

The invitation was teleaxed to the Romanian Athletic Federation on July 3. A British official said Thursday by telephone from London that the federation had replied that "it was too short notice to include it in her schedule."

The Romanian national championships will be held this weekend, yet Puica said earlier in the week that she wanted to run in London but had not been invited. That was why the invitation was sent.

The 10 sub-par first rounds broke the record of nine set in the 1981 Open.

But Hollis Stacy, the defending champion and three-time winner of the Open, shot a six-over-par 78 with a triple bogey at 13. Albee Kyles, who has broken the record for single-season earnings with \$319,172, bogeyed the second hole and double bogeyed the third on the way to a 75.

Lon Hinkle, seeking his first victory on the PGA Tour since 1979, shot a 7-over-par 74 for a 2-stroke lead Thursday after one round of the Anheuser-Busch Golf Classic in Williamsburg, Virginia, the Associated Press reported.

Jay Haas and two first-year players, Mike Hulbert and Steve Pate, were at 66.

And Dave Stieb and Jamie Key of Toronto, plus relievers Donnie Moore of California and Jay Howell of Oakland.

Missing from the AL team was Ron Guidry of New York, who leads the league with 11 victories and has won 10 straight. He asked to be left off because he is pitching Sunday for the Yankees. The NL team does not include San Diego's Andy Hawkins, who won his first 11 decisions this season.

Williams rectified two fan oversights by including Willie McGee of the St. Louis Cardinals and Pedro Guerrero of the Los Angeles Dodgers among the NL team's reserves. Two perennial AL All-Stars, Rod Carew and Reggie Jackson of the California Angels, will not be playing in Tuesday night's game.

Carew failed to make the squad for the first time in his 19 major league seasons. Jackson, who has 15 homers and 44 RBIs, has been selected to 14 All-Star teams since 1969, including the past eight.

"I'd love to have made it, but

the fans picked some deserving fellows," Jackson said.

Williams' other reserves were outfielders Harold Baines of Chicago, Tom Brunansky of Minnesota, Phil Bradley of Seattle and Gary Ward of Texas; infielders Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, Don Mattingly of New York, Damaso Garcia of Toronto, Wade Boggs of Boston, Paul Molitor of Milwaukee and Alan Trammell of Detroit; and catchers Carlton Fisk of Chicago and Eric

Whitt of Toronto.

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Nancy Lopez urged putt to go into the hole en route to shooting 70 and a tie for lead in U.S. Women's Open golf.

## Transition

WASHINGTON Post Service

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The invitation was teleaxed to the Romanian Athletic Federation on July 3. A British official said Thursday by telephone from London that the federation had replied that "it was too short notice to include it in her schedule."

The Romanian national championships will be held this weekend, yet Puica said earlier in the week that she wanted to run in London but had not been invited. That was why the invitation was sent.

The 10 sub-par first rounds broke the record of nine set in the 1981 Open.

But Hollis Stacy, the defending champion and three-time winner of the Open, shot a six-over-par 78 with a triple bogey at 13. Albee Kyles, who has broken the record for single-season earnings with \$319,172, bogeyed the second hole and double bogeyed the third on the way to a 75.

Lon Hinkle, seeking his first victory on the PGA Tour since 1979, shot a 7-over-par 74 for a 2-stroke lead Thursday after one round of the Anheuser-Busch Golf Classic in Williamsburg, Virginia, the Associated Press reported.

Jay Haas and two first-year players, Mike Hulbert and Steve Pate, were at 66.

And Dave Stieb and Jamie Key of Toronto, plus relievers Donnie Moore of California and Jay Howell of Oakland.

Missing from the AL team was Ron Guidry of New York, who leads the league with 11 victories and has won 10 straight. He asked to be left off because he is pitching Sunday for the Yankees. The NL team does not include San Diego's Andy Hawkins, who won his first 11 decisions this season.

Williams rectified two fan oversights by including Willie McGee of the St. Louis Cardinals and Pedro Guerrero of the Los Angeles Dodgers among the NL team's reserves. Two perennial AL All-Stars, Rod Carew and Reggie Jackson of the California Angels, will not be playing in Tuesday night's game.

Carew failed to make the squad for the first time in his 19 major league seasons. Jackson, who has 15 homers and 44 RBIs, has been selected to 14 All-Star teams since 1969, including the past eight.

"I'd love to have made it, but

the fans picked some deserving fellows," Jackson said.

Williams' other reserves were outfielders Harold Baines of Chicago, Tom Brunansky of Minnesota, Phil Bradley of Seattle and Gary Ward of Texas; infielders Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, Don Mattingly of New York, Damaso Garcia of Toronto, Wade Boggs of Boston, Paul Molitor of Milwaukee and Alan Trammell of Detroit; and catchers Carlton Fisk of Chicago and Eric

Whitt of Toronto.

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Arfan

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## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Thursday's Line Scores

(7 and Moore) Stites, O'Dell (8) and Telford (9) — Stites, 4-1; O'Dell, 3-1; Telford, 1-1.

Los Angeles 300 300-3 7 8

Chicago 000 000-0 0 0

Washington 000 000-0 0 0

Pittsburgh 000 000-0 0 0

San Francisco 000 000-0 0 0

Philadelphia 000 000-0 0 0

St. Louis 000 000-0 0 0

San Diego 000 000-0 0 0

Seattle 000 000-0 0 0

San Francisco 000 000-0 0 0

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San Francisco 000 000-0 0 0

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## Football

## CFL Standings

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